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WEAKNESS of the HEART.

No. 7781.—Vol. L. *TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE. (The National Theatre.)
THIS DAY, at 1.30 and 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Pleon, Stanton, Abbs, Harry Payne, and Herbert Campbell; Misses H. Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Wilson, Comyns, Charteris, Deering, Bennett, Grey, Ænea, and M. Duggan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following Saturday, at 2.30.
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR (Mr. Tree as Falstaff) TO-MORROW, February 26, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (127th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames E. Terris, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. Fred. Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.)
(Manageress, Miss Grahame.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by Fred Horner. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 142nd Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Weymiss, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. Benson.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolgar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of THE TAMING OF THE SHREW NEXT THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Canninge, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING, at 9, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at ten minutes past 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 p.m., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 201st performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps. N.B.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, March 1 and 8. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. George Alexander.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, and SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 2.30.
Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina, Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Lloyd, Marvelle's Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, Arthur Tinsley, Arthur Corney, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katti Lanner. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE DANDY FIFTH; A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by Frank Gassaway. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; the Mannous, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Petrot, the marvellous mimic; May and Laverno, statuesque dancers; Sam Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Maura, equilibrist; G. Beresford, comic; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs; Ryan and Richfield; Nelly Chapman; Ottoway and Pepper; and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

BRADLAUGH AN OBSCURANTIST?

"The interesting problem passed through my mind," said Lord Randolph Churchill yesterday, in his vivacious reply to Mr. Bradlaugh on the Eight Hours debate, "which would be the first "member of the House to take his seat on the Treasury Bench, "the hon. member for Northampton, or the right hon. member "for West Birmingham." We do not know about the Treasury Bench—a seat upon which is sometimes won (as Lord Randolph knows) by other things than constancy to Tory principles. But so far as the attainment of Toryism is concerned Mr. Bradlaugh has arrived already. His speech on Mr. Graham's amendment yesterday breathed from first to last the very finest spirit of Toryism. Indeed, no more thoroughly Tory speech has been heard in the House of Commons—since the day when the Tories were trying to keep Mr. Bradlaugh out.

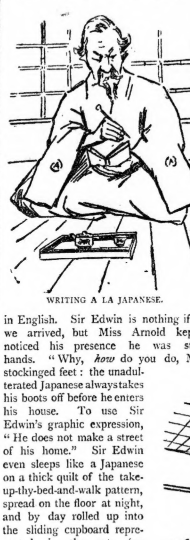
In saying this, we do not mean for a moment that opposition to the idea of restricting the hours of adult male labour is a peculiar tenet of the Tories. Neither historically nor philosophically is that the case. Historically it was some of the strongest Liberals of the day who were the strongest opponents of factory legislation in this country. And philosophically there is nothing whatever opposed in the Conservative principle to the idea of regulating hours of adult labour. But the subject under debate last night was not whether or no such regulations were desirable, but whether or no the question admitted of profitable discussion. Lord Salisbury, as we know, refused last year to sanction its discussion by any English representatative at Berne. The question now is whether the same attitude is to be taken at Berlin. The whole aim and drift of Mr. Bradlaugh's impassioned speech was to stiffen Lord Salisbury's policy of stifling discussion. "Unless," he said, "the Government wilfully "meant to fetter this country in its industry, it would never be mad "enough to give our representatives any power of discussing the "restriction of that marvellous output which had carried this country "so far in advance of all other nations." We will say nothing of Mr. Bradlaugh's begging of one of the very questions in dispute—the question, namely, whether every curtailment of the hours of labour does cause "restriction of output." What we wish to emphasize for the moment is his extraordinary proposition that it is "mad" to discuss the question. What, in the name of all Mr. Bradlaugh's former fights for free discussion, does he mean? Discussion at Berlin would be equivalent, he seems to argue, to decision against him at Westminster. Why? Because his case is so weak that it cannot bear discussion? Or, if not, since when did the champion of atheism establish a ring-fence round certain subjects as outside the sphere of salutary discussion? No: the fact is that Mr. Bradlaugh in this matter is not merely a convinced individualist; but the quondam apostle of free-thought has turned obscurantist.

After all, however, there is perhaps some method in Mr. Bradlaugh's aberration. He dreads any discussion by England of the policy of restricting the hours of labour. We can suggest at least one very good reason. The British Empire is the one Power within which such restriction has been fully tried, and tried with success. Mr. Bradlaugh's case against Eight Hours rests on "would-be's" and "might-be's." But these "would-be's" and "might-be's" have to some extent been refuted in advance by "have *not* been's." Of course the conditions of the labour problem in the colonies are very different from those in England, and the argument from Colonial experience may easily be pushed too far. But to ignore it altogether is infinitely more absurd; and any decently well-informed person, listening to Mr. Bradlaugh's jeremiads over the awful consequences certain to ensue to the working-classes from the adoption of an Eight Hours law or custom, can only smile as he remembers that the said law or custom is universal in our "working-man's paradise" in the Southern Seas. Nor is that the only thing calculated to raise a smile in Mr. Bradlaugh's speech. Australia has gone further than the mother country, but here too we have gone some way. Why, as Lord Randolph said, the House of Commons has incessantly, for the last quarter of a century, been regulating in one way or another the conditions of adult labour. The objections which Mr. Bradlaugh raises now are only the re-vivified corpses of those which were trotted out a generation ago. The restriction of output and loss of trade predicted at the time of the earlier Factory Legislation, have not in fact resulted in this country. Neither have they resulted in the colonies from the further legislation now suggested as a topic of discussion at Berlin. These facts do not settle the matter; but what they do settle is the absurdity of England of all the countries in the world being the first to shut the door of discussion upon so open a question.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD AT HOME IN JAPAN.

By Douglas Sladen. With Sketches by Mr. H. Savage Landor.

I went up the other day to renew my acquaintance with the author of the "Light of Asia." He has been fortunate enough to rent the charming little bungalow of General Palmer, that curious combination, employé of the Japanese Government and correspondent of an English newspaper (the *Times*). There were great difficulties. The Japanese do not like foreigners, however distinguished and friendly, settling in Tokyo outside of the foreign settlement, and will not give permission at all except to teachers and their own employés. Sir Edwin's Japanese landlord tried to get over the objection by saying that the poet was General Palmer's guest. The Government replied that guests do not pay rent. So Mr. Asso engaged Sir Edwin as tutor to his daughters at the magnificent salary of 600 yen (£90) a year, his duties consisting in hearing these two charming Japanese girls playing the koto charmingly, and conversing (I won't say flirting) with them in English. Sir Edwin is nothing if not Japanese, now. He was out when we arrived, but Miss Arnold kept us to tiffin, and before I had noticed his presence he was standing over me with outstretched hands. "Why, *how* do you do, Mr. Sladen?" He had come in with stockinged feet: the unadulterated Japanese always takes his boots off before he enters his house. To use Sir Edwin's graphic expression, "He does not make a street of his home." Sir Edwin even sleeps like a Japanese on a thick quilt of the take-up-thy-bed-and-walk pattern, spread on the floor at night, and by day rolled up into the sliding cupboard represented in the cut (on the next page). Of furniture the room has none, except a cheap European wash-stand and two Japanese chests of drawers of the characteristic white wood and black ironwork. To assist the wash-stand in advancing the march of civilization a Court-sword and a blazer were hanging from clothes pegs side by side. The walls of his little bedroom, a mere closet like the Iron Duke's, are made of tissue-paper panels powdered with silver maple leaves, with a clear glass belt at a height inconducive to propriety. Miss Arnold has a large handsome room, furnished in the European style. Their drawing-room is



WRITING A LA JAPANESE.



"HE DOES NOT MAKE A STREET OF HIS HOME."

STAGE AND SONG.

It is a good many years since Lecocq's famous "La Fille de Madame Angot was given in the West-end of London. A report, however, is current to the effect that Miss Geraldine Ulmar is contemplating a matinée revival of this tuneful work, at which she will be assisted by a number of Savoyards. Let us hope that this rumour will turn out to be founded upon a substantial basis, for the part of Lange should fit Miss Ulmar to perfection. I have often wondered that this opera, with all its wealth of melody, should have been allowed to lie on the shelf for so long.

* * * * *

Mr. William Terriss—breezier than ever—has just returned from the "States." He professes himself quite satisfied with what he has done in America, and he is still more eloquent over the fact that he has been coining money in London during his absence. Terriss, you see, owns a share of "Roger la Honte," and consequently his fees at the Haymarket have been steadily accumulating. On Saturday evening, he tells me, he paid a visit to "A Man's Shadow," and compared it with the version which he has been playing in America. Never mind what he thought of the relative merits of the two dramas. As he has an interest in both of them he is fairly entitled to form an opinion and keep it to himself.

* * * * *

Up to the time of William Terriss's arrival in England, it had been assumed that he would step into George Alexander's shoes at the Adelphi when that gentleman migrated to his new home in Northumberland-avenue. However, William doesn't appear to see the point of this, and so the historic boards of the Brothers Gatti will not re-echo with his vigorous footsteps until the time arrives for a new drama to be put up.

* * * * *

So Leopold Lewis has gone over to the majority! By his adaptation of "Le Juif Polonais"—a work which laid the foundation of Henry Irving's fortune—he will doubtless be better remembered than by any other of his literary productions. Of late years he has been chiefly known as a strangely dilapidated figure haunting the regions of Chancery-lane. I wonder how many people possess bound volumes of "The Mask," a decidedly clever theatrical and satirical magazine, which Lewis edited conjointly with Alfred Thompson some twenty years back. Many of the articles are worth perusal even now—especially those in which the late Charles Reade was accused of conveying the plot of his "Foul Play" from a certain French melodrama, "Le Portefeuille Rouge."

Thursday evening next has been fixed for the production at the Meistersingers' Club of Mr. Percy Reeve's new one-act opera, "The Crusader." Report speaks highly of the music; at any rate, the composer is very well satisfied with the result of his band rehearsals.

* * * * *

How charitable the musical profession can be towards its members when it likes. Here is a cutting from an American paper specially marked and sent to me. The artiste referred to in the criticism can hardly have disseminated the paragraph herself, so one is forced to the conclusion that some "d——d good-natured friend" has been distributing copies to the English press:—

> Her singing was, to put it mildly, unsatisfactory. Whenever she had a phrase of sustained melody to sing, the condition of her voice was clearly revealed as badly worn. In endeavouring to produce dramatic effects in the climaxes she almost invariably sang false, one of the worst cases of this kind occurring in her scene with Marcel in the fourth act, where she took high C, to be sure, but it was painfully flat. In short, she is no longer competent to give a first-rate representation of the part.

* * * * *

Mr. A. C. Calmour is making arrangements for the production of two or three new poetical plays during the spring. One would have thought that this was work enough for one man by itself, but the author of "The Amber Heart," not content with his dramatic labours, has embarked upon the composition of a novel of modern times on a subject not entirely unconnected with the theatrical world.

* * * * *

Messrs. Harris, Watkin, and Roberts having agreed to differ, the first two gentlemen will shortly put up a revised version of an old burlesque, possibly "Venus," which first saw the light at the Royalty some ten or eleven years back. Arthur Roberts will retire into the provinces for awhile, also on burlesque business bent. May better luck await him there!

* * * * *

Miss Amy Roselle gives her new recital on Thursday at the Empire Theatre. The piece has been written for her by Mr. Savile Clarke, and deals with the siege of Lucknow. It is curious to see how Mr. Edwardes's idea has caught on. Before long every "hall" will have its declaimer.

* * * * *

Miss Olga Brandon will produce at a matinée in the course of next month a new play, containing a powerful part which she will herself undertake.

R. U. E

a charming room, with two sides glass-panelled from floor to ceiling, and the other two with red-and-gold flowered paper panelling up to two feet from the ceiling, and an effective dado of brown plaster, the woodwork being fir, like the ceiling, which is supported in the centre by an unhewn cherry trunk. The residence in Australia of my old shipmate, Sir Edwin's son, is hinted by a 'possum-rug, and American civilization represented by a stove. On one of the little "occasional" tables is a bunch of roses that has escaped the frost, and by the roses appropriately is Trübner's new edition of the "Light of Asia." Balanced on the soft fir-wood frame of the dado I noticed some of the bright padded silk figures of Japanese girls, familiar in England now.

"Those," said Miss Arnold, tracking my glance, "are our seismometers—do you call them? I mean they register the seriousness of our earthquakes by the promptness with which they fall."

"I am so thankful that we managed to get a furnished house," said Miss Arnold to me. "My father's idea was to take an unfurnished house, and to buy things just as we wanted them. He feels hungry, and goes out to buy eggs; when they come to table he remembers that they require cups and spoons, and rushes off to get them."

"And how do you manage about housekeeping?" I asked.—"Oh, it's very simple. I just tell our kind of major-domo. Neither the cook nor the cook's wife, nor my maid, nor the gardener, nor the 'ikishia man can speak a word of English."

"From our little Fuji," struck in Sir Edwin, "we can look over the whole of Tokyo—a city as large as London in extent, for it consists so much of little one-storied cottages, and embraces so many noble parks. Should not this be a lesson to us in laying out large cities?" and he continued: "You could lose yourself in a hundred different parts, if you went out slumming, and be perfectly safe in all of them. Think of that compared to Paris and Vienna, though it must be confessed that this is partly owing to the indifference of the Japanese. I had a drive the other day from one part of the city to another—eight miles. I went to a Japanese banquet given in my honour at the Maple Club in the park at Shiba. There were eight of the Ministers there. I like the Japanese food very much. I can eat everything—raw fish, fish and sweets together — everything. I like sake. I can drink any quantity of it; it never makes my head ache. I'm not sure if I have any digestion; I have never had any evidence of it. I attribute part of my success in life to this, like my friend Gladstone. I observe one precaution, which Gladstone tells me he always does—to eat very slowly and talk a good deal between. Gladstone thinks good eating the mother of good digestion. He bites everything twenty-five times before he swallows it. Another thing is that in early life I practised γυμναστικὴ as well as μουσικὴ. My Japanese servants amuse me very much, but I am charmed with them. Yesterday, being New Year's Day, my cook's baby, who is only three years old, toddled in, and made me a perfect Japanese bow, nose on the ground, and said, 'At the beginning of the year, on the first day, I wish you great prosperity.'



THE DRAWING-ROOM.

"I like Tokyo," Sir Edwin continued. "Here, at Imaicho, it is the true 'rus in urbe.' We are in the country, though we are in one of the five greatest cities in the world. We are surrounded by bamboo groves and pleasure grounds. We have the purest rural atmosphere, though we are in a city of a million and a quarter inhabitants. We have our lotus pond, our roses, our camellias, our palm trees, while outside our gates are Shinto temples and fortress-walls. And in a month or two the whole district will be white with cherry-blossom. Here I listen to my pupils playing the koto and samasen, and revise my master, Inspector Asso's history. I am a tutor, you know; and Bishop Bickersteth himself would not be permitted to reside here unless he called himself a schoolmaster.

"My ménage consists of my major-domo, my cook, my cook's wife, his baby (very important), my gardener, my 'rikisha-man, and my daughter's maid. The cook gives in his accounts every day with an abacus in a newly-washed blue coolie dress with a big red dragon on the back. Just now they are all in their glory in their new blue New Year's clothes ornamented with storks and an (A) instead of a crest. My gardener's name is Suzuhirango. I call him the Ace of Spades, because his funny little hoe reminds me of it. He makes my bath ready in a huge wooden tub on a grated floor. The Japanese parboil themselves every day. The little maid's name is Yoshidatori,

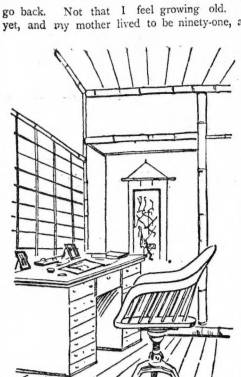


SIR EDWIN'S BEDROOM.

a pretty, smiling little thing, the daughter of a Samurai. She never comes in without a beautiful Japanese salute. She has her hair dressed twice a week with marvellous pins, and has the front of her hair, when it is stiffened with composition, made into a kind of Fuji on her brow to preserve it. She uses the makura, the funny little Japanese wooden pillow with its two little drawers; and when she is dusting covers her hair with one of the quaint blue cotton Japanese towels. She answers everything with a respectful "Kashikomarimashta [I have assented]. She is very timid of earthquakes. During the bad one we had yesterday, which lasted six minutes, she ran in to my daughter. 'The more you know of earthquakes,' she says, 'the less you like being left alone with them.'"

And then we went off to lunch, Sir Edwin and Miss Arnold, that brilliant grandson of a brilliant grandfather, the artist, Henry Savage Landor (to whose presence the article owes its illustrations), Mr. and Mrs. P., and myself. I am afraid I was a very dull companion, for I could not help listening to the cascade of brilliant conversation which fell from Sir Edwin's lips. Talking of Japanese history, he remarked that Hidevoshi was not only a great hero, for to him with his friends the Buddhist priests we owe that "solemn tea-drinking" which has given to Japan her architecture, and to the Western world that inestimable boon, the use of tea. Sir Edwin drinks eighty or ninety cups a day here. As his daughter could not work up to his own concert pitch of enthusiasm over the country he thought of writing to her a ballad in F sharp, "Ask me not to quit Japan." He had an argument with Mr. P. as to how far it was a Buddhist doctrine that men send themselves to heaven or hell, and used the expression "we Buddhists." Then he flew into the drawing-room for a minute and returned with a Japanese book, from which he read a little Japanese poem of five lines, and then championed the extraordinary doctrine that children are no relation to their parents, but that the wandering soul finds its family among the souls which suit it best [generally, however, finding the souls of its parents suitable] and passed on to the doctrine of Pangenesis.

"I feel," said Sir Edwin, suddenly changing the subject, and stretching himself with a sigh of relief, "like a bird escaped from its cage. I shall never go back. Not that I feel growing old. yet, and my mother lived to be ninety-one, and climbed a five-barred gate the day she died. She only died last year, God bless her, the same day as my sweet wife. My father never knew a day's illness until, to use that fine Japanese phrase, 'he condescended to die.' We Buddhists neither hope nor fear: earthquake or banquet is the same to us. At death we say: 'Pay the bill you must. Dear Brother it was cloudy when you were with us, but now it is all sunshine.'"



SIR EDWIN'S STUDY.

"My philosophy, Sir Edwin," I said, "is tacking. I sail on a tack with all sail crowded on until the wind dies away, and then I don't repine or wait for the wind to come back, but stand away on a new tack." "What do you do if you miss stays?"—"Be as plucky as I can, and wait for the ship to right itself." Sir Edwin's pretty young girl-pupils had been acting to him the whole range of Japanese salutes, ladies saluting their inferiors, superiors, equals, and people whose relative rank to their own was doubtful or a matter to be disputed. He asked them if, honestly, women were treated well in Japan. "Not sufficiently well, but not brutally—with indifference," was the reply. "You are better than men," retorted Sir Edwin, gallantly;" "why should you be treated worse?" "For two reasons: from babyhood we are taught submission and taught to conceal our feelings."

Henry Savage Landor, with the old Savages' spirit, took exception to Sir Edwin's newly-fledged theory that one should not wear boots in the house; he did not see the use of a floor which one could not use; at any rate, he would wait for wings before he dispensed with boots. Then, with the ladies still at the table, Sir Edwin brought cigars, and feeling the soothing influence of the magic weed, he remarked, "Japan is to me a soft tonic. Fancy finding a place where they have never heard of the Irish Question!" This drew from Landor a suggestion that perhaps Gladstone might find a fresh tonic in Japan by cutting down houses instead of trees—perfectly feasible when they are made of wood and paper.

"They call this the heathenish East," he said; "and yet they can do without doors and furniture, and do not make streets of their homes." "The music of the tom-tom is by no means to be despised," retorted the irrepressible heir of the genius of the Florentine Diogenes. Sir Edwin parried with a good-natured smile and veiled sarcasm: "Japan is infinitely reposeful for lovers of good manners. The Japanese peasant lives in an atmosphere of Buddhism, without thinking about it, just as the American working-man lives in an atmosphere of science, transported in electric cars along streets lit with electric light, and using complicated machinery when at work, often without any knowledge of them beyond the mechanical part of his own work."

And, getting on to the subject of Buddhism, Sir Edwin said that the most Buddhistic book in the world was the New Testament, citing as instances: "Are not three sparrows sold for one farthing?" &c., and "The Kingdom of Heaven is near unto you, near unto your very souls," &c.

And then, regretful to end such a pleasant afternoon, we took our leave of this great poet and fascinating personality, as happy, to use his own expression, as a bird escaped from its cage, in his Japanese house, leading the lotus-life of a Japanese, with no effort but learning how to lead it in the native way.

Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 8.

Occasional Notes.

One of our Tory contemporaries is trying to make out, we see, that the suggestion of political prejudice in the Parnell Report was an afterthought. "At first," it says, "we heard nothing about political bias—all the talk of the Separatist journals was of the honesty, impartiality, &c., of the judges. Now that the Gladstonites are looking into the Report a little closer, they find that they had better play the 'political bias' move." In support of this assertion, our contemporary quotes the following passage which it professes to have taken from the "*Pall Mall Gazette*, February 14":—"As English judges, they have dealt honestly with the facts." There our contemporary stops short—not without reason, since what we actually said was as follows:—

As English judges, they have dealt honestly with the facts; as human beings, they had their prejudices.
Comment is superfluous.

As the terms of Mr. Gladstone's amendment on the Parnell Report are not very clear without reference to the original motion, we subjoin the two alternatives between which the House will have to decide:—

That Parliament, having constituted a Special Commission to inquire into the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons, and the Report of the Commissioners having been presented to Parliament, this House—

(GOVERNMENT'S MOTION)	(OPPOSITION'S AMENDMENT)
Adopts the Report and thanks the Commissioners for their just and impartial conduct in the matters referred to them; and orders that the said Report be entered on the journals of the House.	Deems it to be its duty to record its reprobation of the false charges of the gravest and most odious description, based on calumny and forgery, made against members of this House, and particularly against Mr. Parnell. While declaring its satisfaction at the exposure of those calumnies, the House expresses its regret at the wrong inflicted and suffering and loss endured through a prolonged period by reason of those acts of flagrant iniquity.

Finally, if the House should adopt the amendment instead of the original motion, Sir Charles Lewis will proceed to move the following rider:—

This House nevertheless deplores that by such Report it is further found that John Dillon, William O'Brien, and seven other members of this House were parties to a treasonable conspiracy; and that C. S. Parnell, John Dillon, W. O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. Healy, and thirty-eight other members of this House were parties to the criminal conspiracy described in this Report; and that this House is of opinion that the conduct of such members in those particulars is deserving of severe condemnation.

Mr. Gladstone's amendment, it will at once be seen, has one tactical defect, and one tactical advantage. On the one hand by moving an amendment instead of a rider, Mr. Gladstone will unite the Unionists against him. He asks them not to have their own words, and only add some for him, but to give up their own words altogether. This, of course, they will not do: even Mr. Caine might reasonably be reluctant. On the other hand, this very disadvantage has its compensating advantages. "No formula," says the *Standard*, "could have been more admirably adapted to consolidate the Unionists." Very well; but it will be a great thing to tie the Unionists down to the proposition—which they will necessarily make in voting against the amendment—that they do *not* reprobate the forgeries of Pigott and the calumnies of the *Times*. Of course, if Ministers were wise, they would adopt Mr. Gladstone's amendment as a rider. But the chances are that they will not be wise; and we shall then have them bound hand and foot to Sir Richard Webster and the *Times*. This will be only fair. As they aided and abetted the *Times* before it was found out, so it is most meet and right that they should now be partakers of its damnation.

No honest man, said Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett yesterday, will any more have anything to do with the Irish members "the great body" of whom are "in league with murderers and assassins." Mr. Bartlett agrees, it is clear, with Mr. Raikes; but neither of these gentlemen come near to *John Bull*, which writes on the subject as follows:—

It would be simply intolerable that men who have been proved guilty of sedition and of "criminal conspiracy" carried on by "a system of coercion and intimidation, leading to outrage and crime" should be allowed to continue in a position to make laws for the nation, and to take part in the government of the Empire. In these days there is unquestionably too much maudlin tolerance of crime. There is, unhappily, no doubt that the masses of the constituencies which return the Parnellites to Parliament are wholly in sympathy with their criminal methods. If the men found guilty by the judges were simply unseated they would undoubtedly be once more returned by their electors. The new Irish electorate has shown itself morally unworthy of the political privileges with which it has been endowed. There is no good reason why these privileges should not be for the time removed.

This is the first entirely consistent and courageous utterance we have heard on the Unionist side.

The correspondence between Mr. John Morley and Mr. Chaplin is very interesting as showing the way in which political gossip is manufactured nowadays. Here is the evidence, and the only evidence, which Mr. Chaplin had for his public announcement that Mr. Morley had conspired with Mr. T. P. O'Connor to frame "a new concordat" on the Free Schools question:—

Mr. T. P. O'Connor had left his seat below the gangway and was observed by myself and some of my friends to be peeping from behind the Speaker's chair along the second bench above the gangway, and to stop with a paper in his hand, apparently behind you, from where I gather from your note that it was handed to you. It was this, no doubt, which led me to refer to you as having been in close communication with him.

It is impossible to be seriously angry with a man who withdraws his statements with the simplicity and good nature shown by Mr. Chaplin. Otherwise it would be necessary to point out to him that political accusations should not be deliberately and publicly made without some better foundation than a "peep" from "T. P."

The Clongorey case, upon which the Government last night only escaped the adjournment of the House by a majority of forty-two, offers another illustration of the avidity with which in Ireland obsolete or inapplicable laws are furbished up by Mr. Balfour's Ministers for Mr. Balfour's purpose. In the usual course of affairs a number of unfortunate wretches had been evicted and were wandering houseless and homeless on the Clongorey estate. Mrs. Kelly, good soul, had some outbuildings on her farm roughly fitted up to give them shelter. Thereupon the magistrates hit upon a certain statute of 1860 designed to prevent what is known as "waste,"—that is, wilful depreciation of landlord's property; a thing ludicrously remote from poor Mrs. Kelly's fitting up of her outhouses to give succour to evicted families. Hence arrests, holding of priests to bail, disturbance, and general confusion.

"No surprise can be felt," writes a correspondent, "that the *Times* should strive its uttermost to evade the unpleasant duty of chronicling the strong opinion expressed by honest Unionists concerning the infamy of Pigottism, for this is only in accordance with its traditional and deliberate policy of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. There is a caustic remark made by Thoreau about a despicable American journal in the early days of Abolition, which is well worthy of editorial attention in Printing House-square. 'If it had been published,' he says, 'at the time of the famous dispute between Christ and the doctors, it would have published only the opinions of the doctors, and suppressed Christ's.' *Mutatis mutandis*, this is the *Times*'s policy in a nutshell."

Correspondence.

Cyclist Drill.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—Lest the concluding sentence of your notice of my "Cyclist Drill" should cause a misunderstanding I may say that I only asked the War Office to sanction the use of my manual by my own corps—as expressly stated in the book itself. With regard to some of your criticisms, may I remind you that volunteers have next to no cavalry, and that it will often be easy to form a cyclist corps where it would be very difficult to raise or maintain a corps of mounted infantry?—Yours obediently,

J. Cook Wilson.

Mr. Frederic Harrison and William III.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—In what I said yesterday as to the difficulty of extracting an adequate life of William III. from Macaulay's History, I merely wished to remind my hearers that we had no life of that great man on the scale of Carlyle's Cromwell and Frederick II. No one can value more than I do Mr. Traill's vigorous and excellent vignette.—Yours faithfully,

Monday. Frederic Harrison

The Liberal Unionists and the Report.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—You have a paragraph in your Saturday's issue seriously condemning this association for being about to publish an edition of the Parnell Commission Report, excluding the three additional charges against Mr. Parnell. As this statement is incorrect, I trust you will in common fairness allow me to explain in your columns what this association propose to do. We shall publish in a day or two a 6*d.* popular and complete edition of the Report, and also a 1*d.* pamphlet containing the charges and conclusions of the judges and extracts from the evidence. Both of these publications will include "the additional charges against Mr. Parnell" and the 6*d.* edition will contain every word of the Report. The desire of this association is that as many electors as possible shall read the Report as a whole instead of confining themselves to the extracts published by partisan newspapers on either side.—I am, your obedient servant,

Robert Bickersteth,
31, *Great George-street, Westminster, S.W., Feb.* 24. Secretary Liberal Unionist Association.

"Immortal."

The following lines by Joaquin Miller are published by the New York *Independent*:—

He walked the world with bended head;
"There is no thing," he moaning said,
"That must not some day join the dead."

He sat where rolled a river deep;
A woman sat her down to weep;
A child lay in her lap asleep.

The waters touched the mother's hand.
His heart was touched. He passed from land,
But left it laughing in the sand.

That one kind word, that one good deed
Was as if you should plant a seed
In sands along death's sable brede.

And looking from the farther shore
He saw, where he had sat before,
A light that grew; grew more and more.

He saw a growing, glowing throng
Of happy people white and strong
With Faith, and jubilant with song.

It grew and grew, this little seed
Of good sown in that day of need,
Until it touched the stars indeed!

And then the old man smiling said,
With youthful heart and lifted head,
"No good deed ever joins the dead."

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TWO NEW NOVELS.*

It is very easy to ridicule the artless sincerity of Mrs. Worthey's guide-book—for a guide-book it is, in fictional form—to "The New Continent" of Positivism. The game, indeed, is so easy as to seem almost cowardly. Even in her twenty lines of "Introduction" Mrs. Worthey lays herself open to the jeers of the verbal critic. "Truth shall conquer," she writes; "they that seek shall find; even to the humble, hopeless waiter, silent in the darkness, there is an 'unexpected dawn.'" More than one facetious commentator has already made merry over the double meaning in the word "waiter;" and Mrs. Worthey affords these gentlemen many another equally irresistible opportunity. The very headings of her chapters—"Laura revolts against the theology of her governess," "Laura refuses the vicar," and so forth—offer allurements to the scoffer; and when he finds that a "beautiful pair of globes" had "awakened Laura to astronomical truth," that "four pillars supported the august building" in which Laura was educated, and that Mdme. de Varenne's face "brought to mind 1 Cor. xiii.," the humourist's exultation knows no bounds. Applied to a book of such transparent and unpretentious sincerity, this style of fault-finding seems to verge on the brutal. It is as though a knot of men, at some public meeting, were to greet every verbal slip of some modest and inexperienced lady speaker with a chorus of guffaws. Such a course is no less uncritical than unmannerly. Mrs. Worthey's book is a valuable, because obviously genuine, account of a spiritual journey which many earnest souls in this generation have taken and are taking, even if they do not all reach the "continent" on which Laura Bell finds rest. Miss Bell, it is true, does not claim our interest in right of her wide culture or her deep thought. She is a very simple-minded person, of no great intellectual range; but that makes her case all the more typical. One could wish, perhaps, that some little sense of humour were included among her more essential gifts. She is always pathetically in earnest, and obtuse to the irony of things. But this additional sense would have made her another woman, and might probably have prevented her from landing, or, at least, from remaining, on "the New Continent." As it is, we own to a strong feeling of respect and liking for her. The smile which her very earnestness calls up now and then is never an unkindly one; and if we cannot share her radiant faith in the permanent blissfulness of her latest spiritual abode, that is no reason, surely, why we should jeer and gibe at her. Mrs. Worthey's style, moreover, is not really bad. It is unsophisticated and unaffected, always direct, and never vulgar. As a mere novel, "The New Continent" certainly does not rank high. All the characters, save Laura, are shadowy enough, and the story is nothing. It is as a record of spiritual experience that the book claims attention, and, in our opinion, respect.

There is a capital character-study in Mr. Murray's one-volume novel "A Game of Bluff." It is not precisely a pleasant study, for its subject is a young gentleman of sadly inadequate moral stamina, whose facile descent into the abyss forms the matter of the story. Ralph Purden—that is his name—is drawn with a great deal of vivacity and a good deal of subtlety. Some of the minor characters are less successfully analyzed. We are forced to take Miss Elsie Arkinstall's passion for the ne'er-do-well more or less on trust; for we not only discover no reasonable grounds for it (who looks for reason in love?), but not even a plausible excuse. As for the long-suffering passivity and sublime self-abnegation of Mr. Purden's lawful wife, otherwise Miss Anastasia Dundonald, we can scarcely conceive such virtues flourishing in Bermondsey, any more than in Belgravia. Mr. Arkinstall is a good character; so is Michael Margate, whose vocabulary is worthy the attention of the authors of the new Slang Dictionary. The catastrophe we regard as a mistake. It is commonplace in itself, and founded on a very improbable coincidence. Moreover, it shirks the true problem. We want to know, not what might accidentally become of Ralph Purden, but what, barring accidents, would necessarily be his fate.

* "The New Continent." By Mrs. Worthey. (London: Macmillan and Co.)
* "A Game of Bluff." By Henry Murray. (London: Chatto and Windus.)

DIVORCE IN VICTORIA.

(FROM A COLONIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In view of the announcement made on Saturday that Lord Knutsford had determined not to veto the Victorian Divorce Bill, the following statement on the subject by a colonist of standing will be read with interest. Discontented couples, we may add, need not think of emigrating forthwith to Victoria on the strength of the new Act, for the Colonial Office has, we understand, suggested the insertion of a clause requiring *bond fide* residence for two years in the colony:—

In 1887 the Parliament of New South Wales passed a bill whereby the divorce law of that colony was amended upon several points, and in a direction favourable to wives, in that it equalized the positions of both sexes as suitors for relief from bonds that had become intolerable to one or both of the parties bound by them. Exception was taken to this bill by Downing-street; but while her Majesty's advisers did not, by way of affirming their disapproval, take the active step of obtaining a direct veto of it, they pursued the passive course of leaving it alone, and the bill, therefore, remained, and still remains, a statutory absurdity—an Act as far as the New South Wales Legislature could make it so, and yet no Act, because its final sanction by her Majesty is yet unaccorded.

Lord Knutsford did, however, do something to appease the wrath and mitigate the disappointment of the colonists. He temporized, and in 1887 wrote a despatch to the colony wherein he prescribed three conditions upon which such a bill might find acceptance at the hands of the British Government—namely, (1) that the Australasian colonies were inclined to pass a uniform law in this regard; (2) that the bill, before receiving her Majesty's *fiat*, should be passed by two several Parliaments; and (3) that the bill should give relief only to those who had their actual domicile in the colony to which the law applied.

The New South Wales Legislature, having in 1888 passed again the pigeon-holed bill of 1887, would have passed in 1889 a bill amended in accordance with Lord Knutsford's suggestions, but for the untoward arrival of the order for prorogation while this measure was on its way to the Assembly for approval of some trifling amendments made by the Legislative Council.

A bill on the same lines was passed in the South Australian Assembly, by overwhelming majorities, in the session of 1889, but was withdrawn by the Premier after it had safely emerged from all the crucial tests in Committee, because time did not permit of its being passed by the Upper House during that session. And the Premier engaged that this measure should be brought on early in the session of 1890, so as to ensure sufficient time for its consideration by both houses.

The Victorian Legislature, however, got this bill through in the last session without difficulty or any strenuous opposition; and so much in earnest were the Victorians as to its becoming law that they deputed Mr. Shields, the member of the Assembly who had charge of the bill in that House, to represent the colonists' view in this country. Mr. Shields was also accredited in this respect by the Governments of other Australian colonies. There exists already in all the colonies of Australasia a marriage law far more repugnant in principle to the marriage laws in force in Great Britain and Ireland than is the proposed Divorce law to the law now in operation here. In those colonies a man may marry his deceased wife's sister, whereas in no community of these islands is that permissible: while the main feature of the new Victorian law of divorce, as indicated by this bill, is the sanction of divorce for desertion alone, a provision that does not essentially diverge from that of the Scotch law.

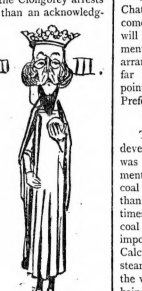
It is true that some opposition to this bill has been actively exhibited by colonists (ministers of religion for the most part) who are not members of the Legislature. But it was clearly impossible for Lord Knutsford to recognize two bodies of legislators for a colony, one of which is only self-elected, to represent the people: his plain duty was to look for guidance to that body which is elected by the popular vote; and in this instance the bill passed by the Parliament of Victoria stood further recommended to him by the strong support of such experts as Sir James Hannen and Sir Alfred Stephen, and by the almost unanimous voice of leading statesmen of Australasia.

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IRISH TENANTS AND ENGLISH WORKMEN.

YESTERDAY IN THE COMMONS. BY AN OBSERVER.

MR. BALFOUR'S answer to Mr. Sexton's question about the Clongorey arrests being by no means satisfactory—being in fact little more than an acknowledgment of the facts—Mr. Sexton took the earliest opportunity of moving the adjournment. But, before he did so, two or three interesting things happened.



AN OLD FRIEND. (Edward III. in a new disguise).

THE OPPOSITION AND THE REPORT.

In the first place, Mr. Morley gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Smith's motion on the Parnell Report, which, with its admirably slashing epithets and vigorously descriptive phrases, showed a fighting spirit which the Opposition cheered to the echo. "Acts of flagrant iniquity," "False charges based on odious calumny and forgery"—such are some of the telling bits in this indictment of the *Times* and the Government in one. Sir Charles Lewis then suddenly bethought him that one of those national crises had arrived which require his immediate and emphatic intervention. The last case of this intervention, with its ruinous consequences to his own party was, it will be remembered, the Dillon privilege debate in 1887. He was scarcely more happy last night. He solemnly read a counter-indictment, too evidently of his own composing, calling melancholy attention to the "criminal conspiracy" of which the Irish had been found guilty. This amendment was received with glum silence by his own party, and mocking laughter from the Irish.

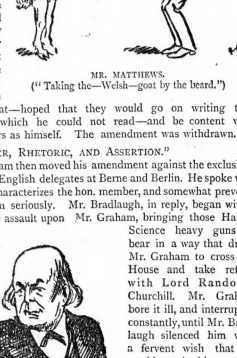
CLONGOREY ONCE MORE.

As Mr. Sexton reminded us in the clear and effective speech with which he then moved the adjournment, we have heard of Clongorey before. It was there that Mr. Balfour's *petroleurs* went to work, and it was the very tenants thus rendered homeless that Mr. Kelly and Father Kinsella were trying to rehouse. In his noble attempt to keep these tenants homeless, Mr. Balfour, said Mr. Sexton, had arrested seventy workmen with doubtful legality, sent seventeen to prison on the mediæval Act of Edward III., broken open a house, allowed three brutal bâton-charges, and dragooned a funeral. Mr. Balfour's defence was an ingenious piece of special pleading. He backed up his officials all round, and gave the lie direct to Mr. Sexton on most points of detail. After a brief denunciation by Sir Charles Russell of the despotic rule of the Chief Secretary, the House divided. For the adjournment, 196; against, 154. Government majority, 42.


SIR CHARLES RUSSELL. (Precept and Principle.)

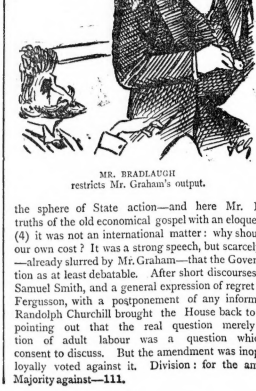
"GALLANT LITTLE WALES."

Mr. Thomas then moved his amendment in favour of the creation of a new portfolio for Wales. He rested it mainly on a plea for the preservation of the Welsh nationality—an argument which Mr. Pritchard Morgan pointed by saying that Wales was the Cinderella among the kingdoms, but was determined to gain a foremost place in the Empire. (Whereat hon. members most ungallantly but audibly smiled.) Mr. Kenyon and Mr. Osborne Morgan followed, and Mr. Matthews ended up the debate with one of his gently paternal but lovingly castigatory harangues. Wales had only sent him 209 letters last year: surely he could spare time to read those himself. Then he gently stroked the beard of the Welsh goat—hoped that they would go on writing that "admirable literature"—which he could not read—and be content with such a paragon of Ministers as himself. The amendment was withdrawn.


MR. MATTHEWS. ("Taking the—Welsh—goat by the beard.")

"BANTER, RHETORIC, AND ASSERTION."

Mr. Cuninghame Graham then moved his amendment against the exclusions from instructions to the English delegates at Berne and Berlin. He spoke with that airy sangfroid which characterizes the hon. member, and somewhat prevents the House from taking him seriously. Mr. Bradlaugh, in reply, began with a very bitter and destructive assault upon Mr. Graham, bringing those Hall of Science heavy guns to bear in a way that drove Mr. Graham to cross the House and take refuge with Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Graham bore it ill, and interrupted constantly, until Mr. Bradlaugh silenced him with a fervent wish that he would restrict his output. Mr. Bradlaugh's arguments were forcible and forcibly put: (1) In no country was an Eight Hours Bill enforced by law; workmen would themselves rebel, "I am in favour of shortening their hours, but not of ruining their interests;" (2) it would destroy our commercial superiority; (3) it was not a legislative matter—it was outside the sphere of State action—and here Mr. Bradlaugh poured out the truths of the old economical gospel with an eloquence that delighted the Tories; (4) it was not an international matter: why should we help other nations at our own cost? It was a strong speech, but scarcely touched the main contention—already slurred by Mr. Graham—that the Government should admit the question as at least debatable. After short discourses from Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Samuel Smith, and a general expression of regret and sympathy from Sir James Fergusson, with a postponement of any information until to-morrow, Lord Randolph Churchill brought the House back to the amendment by lucidly pointing out that the real question merely was whether the limitation of adult labour was a question which the Government would consent to discuss. But the amendment was inopportune, and Lord Randolph loyally voted against it. Division: for the amendment, 87; against, 198. Majority against—111.


MR. BRADLAUGH restricts Mr. Graham's output.

City Notes.

THE SOUTHERN LINES MAKING IT UP.

Are they really going to make it up this time? It is asserted that the Chatham and South Eastern at last mean business, and are endeavouring to come to an understanding whereby a great deal of unnecessary expenditure will be obviated. There will be nothing which will require an Act of Parliament, everything desirable being possible under a private understanding or arrangement. So far, however, the matter has not been carried sufficiently far to enable any one to speak with certainty, and the rise of four to five points which has taken place in South-Eastern Deferred and Chatham Preference stocks is purely in anticipation of what the future may bring.

COAL PRODUCTION IN JAPAN AND INDIA.

The Board of Trade Journal shows that Japan continues actively to develop her coal resources. The total output of the Japan coal mines last year was over two million tons, of which one quarter was yielded by the Government mines. For some years past Japan has imported no coal, but has exported coal largely to China. The coal yield of last year was 35 per cent. larger than in 1888. In this matter Japan moves more quickly than India, with six times the population and with a larger coal-bearing area. In 1888 the total coal yield of India was 1,708,000 tons, while 800,000 tons of English were imported. The coal of Assam is coming into use for ocean steamers at Calcutta; but heretofore Indian coal has not been burned on sea-going steamers. The coalfields of Burmah have not yet been worked at all, and the valuable coal sources in the Nizam's territory and in Rewah are only now being opened. Now that coal is being found in parts of England where its existence was not previously suspected, there may be hope of finding coal along Indian railways and in Indian provinces where cheap fuel is greatly needed. India ought to provide for herself all the fuel she requires, and to keep at home the million sterling which she now spends on imported coal.

THE YEAR'S TRAMWAY DIVIDENDS.

Tramway shareholders have shared in the prosperity of the past year, and have generally received larger dividends. The improvement in trade has favourably affected receipts, while provender has continued at a low price. It cannot be said, at the same time, that tramways, even in a good year, have proved a particularly lucky investment. A few pay well, such as the North Metropolitan, but a number give a miserable return. In view of the doubt that exists as to the basis on which these properties may one day be taken over by the municipalities they cannot be regarded as a specially good investment. The following are the amounts declared for the year, with the variations. In the case of Glasgow, which is the only one that shows a decline, the comparison is with the Exhibition year:—

Company.	p.c.	Variation.	Company.	p.c.	Variation.
London	9½	+ 1⅝	Nottingham	5¼	+ 1¼
London Street	6	+ 1	Sunderland	4	+ 1½
North Metropolitan	9¼	—	Wolverhampton	4	+ ¾
South London	1½	—	Belfast	8	+ 1
Hull	1½	+ 1½	Dublin United	4¼	+ ¼
Leeds	6¼	+ ¼	Edinburgh	6	—
Leicester	1¼	+ 1¼	Glasgow	8 1-3	+ 2½
Liverpool	5	+ 2½			

We have received a copy of the "American Railways Traffic Book" (Edwards and Smith, Drapers'-gardens), compiled and arranged by Hodding, King, and Co., of 14, Angel-court. It is a useful book of reference.

The Ladies' Corner.

THE "SWEET LAVENDER" APRON.

"Sweet Lavender" has disappeared from the London boards, but the "Sweet Lavender" apron is left. The apron is an exact copy of that worn for so many nights by Miss Maud Millett in the play. The bib is outlined in various light shades. The apron has a broad collar and a pocket with one of the corners turned back.

AN EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK.

Among the exhibitions which will be held in London in the course of the next six months, the Industrial Exhibition of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union is of special interest to women engaged in trade. A special section of the show is reserved for them, in which they may compete for prizes in dressmaking, millinery, mantle making, underlinen, shirtmaking, knitting and woolwork, weaving, boot and shoe making, tailoring, braid making, and trades not falling under any of the above heads. At least three prizes will be offered for each class in their section, and should the entries warrant it additional prizes will be given. The conditions on which entries may be sent are as follows:—

Only members of affiliated clubs and their wives and children are entitled to compete. All exhibits must be the *bond fide* work of an individual competitor, but where the exhibit is the work of more than one person, the exact portion of the work done by the exhibitor or exhibitors must be stated. Entries for competition must come within the requirements of the various sections and classes. No advertisement whatever may be attached to the exhibits.

There is also a section for competitors (children of members of clubs of either sex) under sixteen years, who may exhibit, subject to the above rule, models, furniture, and woodwork, drawing and colour painting, artistic modelling and carving, leather work, millinery, mantle making, and dressmaking, needlework (plain and fancy); woolwork—knitting and darning; and exhibits not falling under any of the above heads. Full particulars regarding the exhibition may be obtained on application at 150, Holborn, E.C.

WOMEN AS COMPOSITORS.

Setting type is a pleasant occupation, a little monotonous to be sure, and a trifle unhealthy, but not more so than a good many other callings. Yet the secretary of the Women's Printing Society, Miss Weede, told me (writes a lady representative) that it was very hard indeed to get sufficient women compositors. The Women's Printing Society is in Great College-street. It is a limited company, and all the work is done by women. Thirteen of them are employed in the composing room. They are all young. Not one is over thirty. Miss Weede, who is herself the daughter of a printer, said, "I could find work for three or four more women now if they were forthcoming. I was promised the services of one girl, but she sends me a note to say that her wages at her present place are to be nearly doubled!"

"What do you pay your hands?"—"Well, two of the best hands get 23*s.* a week regularly. Four or five are paid by piece, and they make about the same money. The rest are apprentices." As the trade union wages of a London compositor are 36*s.* a week, it is not surprising to hear that the masters who employ male labour, and the men themselves, do not look with a favourable eye upon the Women's Printing Society. Miss Weede complained to me that only the other day she sent to several printing offices to ask them to print a large poster for her, but they all refused. "Any one of them could have done it," she said. "But as for customers, I think the men are kinder than the women. Women want to cut down prices too much; and when the work is done they don't pay so promptly. We do two weekly papers and two or three monthlies, and of course any job printing that we may get; men attend to the machines."

"Your girls look very healthy?"—"Yes, I think they are too. Only two have left to get married. Several have been here since the society started. I suppose the lack of women compositors is owing to the want of facilities for apprentices, and the fact that they are a sort of Ishmaelite in the printing trade. Of course they can only get work in certain offices, and in very few provincial towns. So the supply doesn't keep pace with the demand. We are just beginning to turn the corner now, but our business suffers through having to turn away work."

It seems a pity that more women do not go in for being printers—or rather compositors, for it is in the setting of small type like that used for novels and newspapers that their deft fingers are most useful. The occupation requires just enough mental exertion to raise a woman from an unthinking to a thinking animal. Her wages are not remarkably heavy, it is true; but there is no reason why an enterprising woman who wants to go into business should not enter commercial life as a printer. It is a trade that is always expanding.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. *each.*

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. This and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Barnes Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe; Herr Schalkenbach with his mysterious Orchestrian; Professor Baker's Naval Spectacle, "The Armada;" Oscar and Charley; Barnum's Zulus; Syretti, contortionist; Fred Paulsen, the American Hercules; Adelaide and Lilian; the Six Sunbeams; the wonderful Leopolds; M. Servais Le Roy, Marvellous Belgian Conjuror; the Pelhams; the Brothers Modolzoff; the Brewster Minstrel Troupe; Scott Edwards, Reciter. Every evening, Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1*s*., children 6*d*. MAGNETTA, novel illusion, on view all day. Dr. ONOFROFF, the Remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre, at 4.5 and 9.10.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mull on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SEEBOLD's Jungfrau Kapelle Swiss Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costumes, as played before her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral, on fifty different Instruments, from 2 to 4. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1*s*.; children under twelve 6*d*.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. | COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1*s*. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1*s*.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1*s*. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON.—The HOTEL ALBEMARLE, corner of Albemarle-street and Piccadilly. NOW OPEN.—This palatial Hotel is Now Open for the reception of Visitors. It is fitted up in the most luxurious style, and is one of the most select Hotels in Europe. Cuisine and Wines of the highest class. The Hotel Albemarle is under the personal management of the Proprietor, Mr. A. L. VOGEL.

CANARY ISLANDS.
OROTAVA GRAND HOTEL, SANITORIUM and HEALTH RESORT, TENERIFFE. SEASON 1889—1890.
The Taoro Hotels Company (Limited) have acquired the above Hotel, as also the Marquesa, and Buena Vista. They are now under entirely new and English management, and contain 120 bedrooms. Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Riding and Driving. Pure water, dry and bracing air. Finest climate in the world. Absolutely no winter. There is a Resident English Chaplain and two Physicians holding English degrees (M.B. London and M.D. Cantab), near the Hotel. Reduced tariff. For terms and further particulars, address the Manager, Sanatorium Puerto Orotava, Teneriffe, or the Company's agents, Messrs. Sinclair, Hamilton, and Co., 17, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C. Telegraphic address, "Taoro,' Puerto Cruz, Teneriffe.

THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL SAMARITANS' FUND.

The ladies of Westminster, headed by the duchess of that ilk, were enabled to act the Good Samaritan to the poor in-patients of Westminster Hospital, and at the same time to enjoy a genuine dramatic treat by patronizing Mr. Calverley's dramatic recital in aid of the Westminster Hospital Samaritan Fund, which took place in the Westminster Town Hall last night. Mrs. Bewicke's talents have been exercised in the good cause of the hospital too frequently for her to need any introduction to a Westminster audience, as remarked by Archdeacon Farrar, who acted as chairman. For two hours Mrs. Bewicke delighted her large audience with a programme well calculated to test her versatility, her powers of memory, and her capacity for enduring fatigue. The pathos and humour of Tom Hood were well brought out in the opening piece, "The Lady's Dream," and in "The Country," an amusing description of a town-bred lady's impressions of country life. Mrs. Bewicke's most successful efforts were, however, the quarrel scene between Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth," and three scenes from "The Rivals." The power of personating several characters by clever changes of voice, attitude, and expression was best seen in the three scenes from "Macbeth" and the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice."

Mrs. Bewicke's philanthropic efforts are not confined to "clothing the naked," for the object of the Samaritan Fund is to provide clothing for poor in-patients whose rags have had to be burned. Day by day these patients have their hours of weariness cheered by her visits, and for some two hours she and her guitar are at the service of appreciative audiences in the wards of Westminster Hospital, where her late father, Dr. Dawson Turner, was a familiar figure. In these and in many other ways does Mrs. Bewicke use her time, talents, and money for the benefit of her poorer neighbours in Westminster.

DINNERS FOR THE DESTITUTE.

This afternoon a performance is to be given at the Globe Theatre in aid of the Destitute Children's Dinners Society. The programme includes "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and a pathetic dramatic sketch, specially written for this occasion, by Mr. Clement Scott, and entitled "On a Doorstep." In it Miss Vera Beringer and Miss Minnie Terry will appear. This society was founded in 1863 by the Baroness Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, who started a fund for providing destitute children with wholesome dinners during the winter at the small price of a penny. The society now owns eighty-three dining-rooms in the poorest districts in London, where penny dinners are given out during the winter two or three times a week. Last winter 343,300 dinners, consisting of Irish stew and bread, each child receiving at least a quarter of a pound of meat in the stew, were distributed during the six months. A committee of persons interested in this work assist in inspecting the rooms and dinners at unexpected occasions, in order to ensure the proper working of the machinery. The expenses of distribution are limited as much as possible, but as the price does not pay for the dinner, the society is perpetually in need of assistance. The matinée has been arranged by Mrs. Lancaster (Miss Wallis) and Captain Alfred Jephson, with the assistance of Mr. Harrington Baily. The present president of the society is Lady Burdett Coutts, and on the committee are the Earl of Arran, Lord Ebury, the Bishop of Bedford, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Francis De Winton, and Captain Jephson.

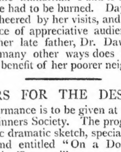
VENTRILOQUACIOUS BIRDS.

There are two birds at the Zoo, one of which is really—while the other is said to be—a ventriloquist. The respected ventriloquist is the "Trumpeter," a somewhat crane-like bird residing in the eastern aviary. The undoubted ventriloquist is the emu. Everybody has not heard the emu, as it is on the whole of a silent disposition. Occasionally it produces a drumming sort of sound (the scientific name, *Dromæus*, seems rather suggestive in this light) which does not seem to belong to the bird at all. The hen bird makes a somewhat different sound from the male. As a matter of fact, all birds are in one sense ventriloquists, for their voice organs are at the lower end of the windpipe, and not at the upper end as in ourselves.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—North-easterly breezes, moderate; fine, cold.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 5 h. 53 m. After. 6 h. 12 m.



Thermometer: 70 — 60 — 50 — 40 — 30 — 20 — ← Yesterday / Noon to-day

Barometer: 31 — 30 — 29 — Yesterday → / Noon to-day

SUN Rises 6 h. 56 m. ,, Sets 5 h. 31 m. MOON—First Qr. 26th, 2 h. 6 m. Aft.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 25, 1890.—Bright to cloudy, with bleak wind.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

FOURTH EDITION.

COLLAPSE OF A GERMAN CONCERT HALL.

THREE MEN KILLED, EIGHT INJURED.

A Reuter's telegram from Hamburg says:—The roof of the "Flora" Crystal Palace and Concert Hall, which is just approaching completion, fell in yesterday with a tremendous crash. A number of men who were working in the interior of the building at the time were buried beneath the débris. Steps were at once taken to extricate them, when three were found dead, while eight others were badly injured. The colonnades and gardens were seriously damaged.

THE DISASTROUS BURSTING OF A DAM.

LATER PARTICULARS.

A courier who has arrived at Phœnix, Arizona, from the scene of the disaster at Wickenburg, reports that a tremendous mountain of water descended the Hassa Yampa River on Saturday last, drowning thirty-one white men and three Chinese who were working on the lower dam. Contrary to the first accounts, this courier states that Wickenburg is safe. The loss of life between Wickenburg and the dam is not yet exactly known, but is estimated at between thirty and forty.—*Reuter.*

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

REPORTED SETTLEMENT.

Telegrams have reached Ottawa from Washington stating that the Behring Sea dispute has been settled, and that Sir Julian Pauncefote has conceded the right of the Americans to exclude British sealers. This news (says a Dalziel despatch) causes great dissatisfaction, and the Government is blamed for not having sent a representative to Washington before.

A Washington despatch confirms the report of settlement. Damages to British vessels are to be settled by arbitration, and in future close time is to be the same in England and America.

THE EIGHT HOURS MOVEMENT.

AMERICAN CHEERS FOR MR. GLADSTONE, CARDINAL MANNING, AND LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

A large meeting of working men was held in New York last night to support the eight hours labour movement. Cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, and Lord Randolph Churchill.—*Dalziel.*

THE "WORLD'S FAIR" DIVISION.

NEW YORK v. CHICAGO.—CHICAGO WINS.

The vote of the House of Representatives on the question of the site to be selected for the World's Fair was as follows:—On the first ballot: for Chicago, 115; for New York, 72. On the second ballot:—For Chicago, 121; for New York, 83. On the third ballot:—For Chicago, 127; for New York, 92; for St. Louis, 53; for Washington, 34.—*Dalziel.*

THE HEALTH OF LORD TENNYSON.

We are glad to learn on trustworthy authority that Lord Tennyson is decidedly better this morning. The bronchitis is better, and the fever has abated; but there is still room for some anxiety.

MR. GLADSTONE BETTER.

Mr. Gladstone was most anxious to appear in the House of Commons last night in order to give notice of his amendment to the resolution Mr. Smith is to move on the subject of the Report of the Parnell Commission. He yielded only to the urgent representations of Sir Andrew Clark. While practically recovered from his cold, it was thought undesirable that he should be out in the night air.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

The Canadian Government has refused to submit to Parliament the correspondence with the steamship companies in reference to the Atlantic mail service on the ground that negotiations were still pending.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN ORDERED ABROAD.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., has been ordered to take complete rest, and has gone abroad for several weeks.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE WATER COMPANIES.

The bill which was brought in by Mr. O. V. Morgan to enable the London County Council to acquire by agreement the rights of the eight London water companies, has been withdrawn for the present session. The withdrawal is due, it is understood, to the non-compliance of the bill with the standing orders of both Houses.

THE KENDALS IN NEW YORK.

The Kendals scored another success last night in "The White Lie."—*Dalziel.*

"TO MAKE GAELIC THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF CANADA."

A Dalziel's telegram from Ottawa says:—A bill proposing to make Gaelic the official language of Canada will be discussed next week in the Senate. It will receive the support of the French members with a view of strengthening their position on the Dual Language Question.

THE "DEVIL'S DREAM" ON THE CHURCH CHIMES.

A Dalziel's telegram from Wicksville, Nebraska, says:—An Englishman named John Hicks Dawson, a sexton in that town, suddenly became insane after suffering from an attack of influenza. While delirious he played during the service the "Devil's Dream" on the chimes, and then threw himself from the steeple, and was killed.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON HIS INTENTIONS.

Meeting Lord Randolph Churchill in the lobby of the House of Commons last night, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* asked him what were the subjects upon which he desired to retain "great liberty of action," as announced in his speech at Paddington on Saturday. He replied that he referred to social and financial questions such as local option and the public expenditure. The correspondent then asked, "Do you intend to stick to Paddington now?" and his lordship answered, "Certainly, so far as I know; but I have made no plans for the future. Why do you ask?" The correspondent rejoined, "What about Birmingham?" and to that Lord Randolph replied, "Well, of course, if the Birmingham Conservatives wanted me to go down there, they would have a great claim upon me; but I don't know that they do want me, and, therefore, you see, the question does not arise."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is "told on excellent authority that Lord Randolph does not accept the renunciation of Birmingham which has been read into his speech. He knows that it is possible he may not go to Birmingham, because neither Mr. Chamberlain, nor Lord Salisbury, nor Lord Hartington desires to give him any new triumph or authority in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph, it is said, believes that Mr. Chamberlain's tactics will be successful, and that the award then made will give the Tories a seat, but not the seat of Mr. Albert Bright; and it is not certain that Lord Randolph would care to quit Paddington to be member for the Bordesley division of Birmingham, unless under very specific conditions."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE CROFTERS.

The result of an interview which will take place shortly between a few trusted champions of the crofters and Lord Randolph Churchill will be awaited with peculiar interest. The noble lord is much concerned about the condition of the crofter population, and it is (the London correspondent of the *Scottish Leader* writes) quite probable that he will visit the Highlands during the summer, and find out for himself the real cause of chronic poverty which prevails in that part of the country.

THE CONTEST IN NORTH ST. PANCRAS.

(BY OUR REPORTER IN THE DIVISION.)

The Liberals held two public meetings last evening in the division, at both of which Mr. Bolton addressed the electors. The gathering in each case was remarkably enthusiastic and unanimous, the number of persons present being only limited by the holding capacity of the halls. One meeting was held in the British Schools, Kentish-town-road. Mr. R. Lamble, a local authority, had an easy task in presiding. Mr. Bolton, who was repeatedly loudly cheered, was in excellent voice, and in the rôle of an "old and tried servant" gave an account of his stewardship while an M.P. The points were those given in the interview our representative had, which was published yesterday. As Mr. Bolton exclaimed, "There is my record" (a voice: "A good one, too"), Earl Compton entered, and was cheered to the echo. When Mr. Bolton had finished asking for the suffrages of the electors, the chairman announced that the candidate would be ready to answer any questions. Now for the heckling! A working-man rose with portentous gravity and said, "Sir, I have an important question to ask. Have you been three times round the world?" Amidst the roars of laughter which followed, Mr. Bolton escaped to the other meeting. Then came an effective speech by a man named Richardson, who described himself as a "gutter politician." Next followed Earl Compton, who reminded the electors that they had now the chance which so many others were asking for in vain—the opportunity of showing the feeling of the country, now that the Parnell Commission Report had been published. (Hear, hear.) With the exception of that "necesary evil," boycotting, the foundations of "Parnellism and Crime" were swept utterly away. (Cheers.) Referring to the "nonsense and balderdash" in which Mr. Raikes indulged at Bristol on Saturday, the Earl said it would be too thin even at a Primrose League tea. (Laughter.) It was a pity that the Postmaster-General did not attend to his own business—which was extremely badly done. (Cheers.) The *Times* at any rate might have had the decency to apologize to Mr. Chant, who had been acquitted on every charge brought against him. To show the complicity of the Government Earl Compton, in conclusion, read the secret order sent to the Irish constabulary (reprinted by the *Pall Mall*) asking for full particulars that would show any connection between the League and offences, dating from 1879, to which year the *Times'* charges harked back. Mr. J. Allanson Picton, M.P., and Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., followed, and a vote of confidence in the candidate was duly passed.

At the other meeting, held simultaneously in Wilkin-street Schoolrooms, at which the Rev. D. T. Maylott presided, Mr. A. B. Winterbotham, M.P., was one of the speakers. Mr. Bolton in his speech said: "I am fighting this election on two great principles—Home Rule for Ireland and Home Rule for London." Mr. W. Barnard followed with, in its way, the most telling speech of all. He truly said that he was not in the habit of speaking with a velvety tongue, and dealt vigorously with Mr. Graham. He flouted the suggestion that the Tory party had worked for the railway men. He supposed they were alluding to Crewe. (Tremendous applause.) He failed to see how the fact of Mr. Graham's having journeyed thrice round the world and having made a collection of Russian and Polish curiosities, enabled him to describe himself as "identified with the constituency." Now, Mr. Bolton was quite a different sort; they knew him, and had known him as guardian, churchwarden, &c. In disseminating a leaflet entitled "Found guilty," Mr. Graham had fathered a lie. (Hear, hear.) He had been already defeated twice, notwithstanding his having spent thousands of pounds in West St. Pancras; let the electors give Mr. Graham the same answer for the third time of asking. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Graham was a Protectionist, and would close this country to destitute foreigners. What would have become of the Irishmen driven from their native land by the Government if America had not made them welcome? What the working men really wanted was to get rid of royalties—mining royalties, and (aside) other royalties. (Laughter.) The speaker then alluded to Mr. Caine's letter. Why, he asked, had not the local Liberal Unionist Association had the same honesty as the member for Barrow?

"'Cos they ain't Abel!" interrupted a working man; and the meeting was convulsed. Earl Compton gave a second edition of his speech, already touched on, and then the eloquence of Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P., ran riot. Confidence in Mr. Bolton was expressed by the assembly.

THIS MORNING'S REPORT.

The polling in North St. Pancras takes place a week to-day, and the Liberals are still handicapped for want of canvassers! "Why," writes our representative, "are the people so apathetic?" In Kennington there were many more workers to the fore, although there it was a matter of dead certainty that Mr. Gent Davis would receive notice to quit. Whereas in St. Pancras "the betting is even" on the result. Moreover, this is the first election after the issue of the Parnell Commission report; and all England is envying St. Pancras the chance of passing a vote of censure on the Government conspirators which will be felt in the division lobby. Most of the Liberal candidates from London divisions are canvassing, including Mr. Beale, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Percy Bunting, and, of course, Mr. J. Haysman. The lady canvassers are directed by Lady Sandhurst, who is herself doing yeowoman's service. The ladies by-the-by will meet to-morrow afternoon at half-past three o'clock at 149, Brecknock road, when Miss Orme and Mrs. Dr. Bryant will be in evidence. There was a working men's meeting this morning outside Windsor and Newton's works; and in the dinner-hour Mr. Bolton addressed a meeting of operators in the Locomotive Department of the Midland Railway. To-night there will be a public meeting in the Working Men's Club, Fleet-road (near Hampstead-Heath-station). The M.P.'s there present will be Mr. T. J. Buchanan, Dr. Kenny, and Mr. Handel Cossham. A lot of Irish literature is being distributed, telling of the enormities of Balfour's régime, and Mr. Caine's letter is being scattered far and wide. There is no probable, possible shadow of doubt about the St. Pancras election being really fought on one issue—Home Rule for Ireland; and both parties seem pretty content that it should be so.

THE IMPENDING GREAT STRIKE IN THE COAL TRADE.

The Federation of Mine Owners met yesterday, and declined to grant the advance of wages recently asked by the men. Unless, therefore, some arrangement is made in the meantime, one of the most gigantic strikes that ever affected an English industry will begin. It is stated that upwards of 350,000 men will leave work, and that practically the whole coal mining industry in the North of England will be suspended.

THE HOURS OF LABOUR DIVISION.

Mr. Cuninghame Graham's amendment to the Address, to empower the British representatives at the forthcoming Labour Conference at Berne or Berlin to discuss the question of restriction of the hours of labour, which was rejected by 198 votes to 87, was supported by 56 Gladstonian Liberals, 30 Irish Nationalists, 2 Liberal-Unionists—Mr. Caine and Mr. Caldwell—and one Conservative, Mr. Hozier. The majority against the amendment consisted of 168 Conservatives, 22 Liberal Unionists, including Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Bright, Mr. Collings, Mr. A. Corbett, Mr. Kenrick, and Mr. Wiggin and the following 10 Gladstonian Liberals: Mr.. Bradlaugh, Mr Cozens-Hardy, Mr. Milnes-Gaskell, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. Oldroyd, Mr C. S. Parker, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Woodhead.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT WESLEYAN MINISTER.

The death is recorded of the Rev. George Osborn Bate, nephew of the venerable Dr. Osborn, and brother-in-law of the Rev. Joseph Bush, ex-Presidents of the Wesleyan Conference. The deceased minister gained considerable reputation as a preacher and administrator very early. For ten years he was closely associated with Dr. Rigg in the management of the Day Schools Department of Methodism, and in 1881 was appointed principal of the Southlands Training College, Battersea, which post he held for five years. The deceased minister, who was sixty-five years old, was buried yesterday in Norwood cemetery.

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO AN M.P.

An alarming accident happened to Mr. Milvain, M.P., yesterday afternoon as he was driving along Whitehall to the House of Commons. The wheel of his cab came in contact with some obstruction, and the conveyance was upset. For some moments Mr. Milvain was in great danger from the kicking and plunging of the horse, but, help arriving, he was released with, fortunately, no other injury than a bruised arm.

NEW SCHOOLS AT SHOREDITCH.

Amid a peal of bells, which the Vicar of Shoreditch gave orders should be rung in honour of the occasion, the foundation stones of a new and commodious Baptist schoolhouse were laid yesterday by the Rev. William Cuff. Mr. Stuart, the member for the division, and Mr. Pickersgill were among the politicians who showed their interest by taking part in the proceedings. Both declared very emphatically in favour of the multiplication of Sunday schools, and Mr. Stuart was especially anxious that the number should be increased in the East-end neighbourhoods, where their existence could not but ameliorate the sad condition of the people. The festivities of the day concluded with a meeting in the evening at which more than 2,000 people were present, to whom Mr. Smith the secretary of the church, related that £4,000 had been raised towards the building of the school. The place of Mr. H. Price Hughes, absent on account of indisposition, was taken by Dr. Lunn.

THE FREE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH.—AN IMPORTANT EXPLANATION.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—"I am informed that the impression which so widely existed on Friday, that the undertaking which Mr. Morley gave applies only to Catholic and Jewish schools, is a mistake. These denominations were only mentioned as examples, and the principle will be applied equally to other denominational schools. No injustice, therefore, will be meted out to the Church of England. Where she maintains schools exclusively for the benefit of the children of her own creed they will be treated as Mr. Morley said Catholic and Jewish schools would be treated. In such cases the schools must be genuine church schools, such as are maintained in many parts of London and other large towns. Another question arises when a school, nominally Church, is really kept up for the benefit of a whole district. The children attending such a school belong to different creeds, and the school must be treated as a public elementary, and not as a denominational school. In this case the school must be placed under popular control. The policy of the Liberals with regard to these schools has not yet been fully developed; but there is, I believe, no doubt that as soon as they have the power they will propose the establishment of a School Board in every parish. This board will be responsible for the education of the district, and one of its duties will be to see that every child has access to a free and unsectarian school. No doubt in many cases the Board will take over and de-sectarianize the existing schools, but there will be nothing to prevent the Church of England from keeping up a rival school if its members think proper. This school, if it be efficient, will be entitled to the grant and the remission of fees given to other elementary schools."

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S TRIAL.

SIR HORACE DAVEY'S REPLY.

On the resumption of the Bishop of Lincoln's case this morning the court was constituted as before.

Sir Horace Davey, in commencing his reply, dealt with the memorandum put in by the Bishop of Lincoln, in which he pleaded for intrinsic reasonableness of interpretation of the rubrics by the light of ancient usage. The Bishop's views involved a misstatement of the law, and he invited the Ecclesiastical Courts in effect to grope their way through the dim light of legendary antiquity, instead of interpreting the rubrics. His lordship was, no doubt, entitled to entertain the view that uniformity in ceremonies was undesirable and unattainable, but that was not the policy of the Church of England.

Turning to the argument of Sir W. Phillimore, counsel objected to his remarks as to the Privy Council as not being in perfect taste. He would not be tempted to indulge in any retorts, but he should remember that there were other members of the Church of England equally conscientious, attached, and faithful to her as those so ably represented by his learned friend. He denied that he had said points of doctrinal were not involved. What he had said was that he was glad he had not to argue them. Having dwelt on the importance to the great diocese of Lincoln, of the services being conducted by the inferior clergy in the manner prescribed by law, it would be evident to his Grace how very serious it was that one in the exalted position of the right reverend dependent should be allowed to break the law. The argument of his learned friend put in a nutshell was that the ritual of the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. is still permissive. The learned counsel had argued that the decisions of the Privy Council were irrational. He had been trained in a different school, and could not understand a counsel taking such a course. Difficult as it was to deal with the unsubstantial and evanescent arguments of his learned friend he would attempt the task. He did not say that omission was prohibition—which he thought required some modiffcation—but he read words in the judgments of the Judicial Committee in the cases of "Westerton *v.* Liddell" and Martin *v.* Mackonochie." He admitted that if there be anything which by necessary or fair implication can be deduced from what is actually ordered in the Prayer-book it would not be illegal. The ecclesiastical courts in a large and liberal spirit, had, for example, allowed organs, candlesticks, altar-cloths, and credence-tables as coming within the category of things permissible. "Can my learned friends allege (he said, with emphasis) that anything the Bishop is charged with doing is in any sense subsidiary to the directions of the rubrics? My learned friend by a rhetorical artifice made me responsible for saying that omission was prohibition. I have now explained the broad and liberal sense in which I consider the Rubrics should be interpreted."

The court is very full. Amongst those present are the Dean of Windsor, the Archdeacons of Durham and St. Asaph, the Rev. Marshall and Mrs. Tweddell, Mrs. and Misses Benson, Mrs. Villiers, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Martell, the Rev. J. Greaves, and an usually large number of laymen; while, on the other hand, the ladies, except what may be called the Palace party behind the judges, are scarcely so numerous as on previous days.

THE SHIRE HORSE SHOW.

The Agricultural Hall presents an animated appearance this morning, when the eleventh annual London show of the Shire Horse Society was opened. The fine weather has brought a larger crowd of people than usual on the opening day, and it is generally felt that the collection of horses is not only larger than on former occasions, but that the animals themselves present many better features. The influence of the society is making itself felt among breeders in all parts of the country, and the advantages accruing to holders of prizes granted at these shows, and from honourable mention thus obtained, are so obvious and so thoroughly appreciated that each year greater perfection is aimed at by horse-breeders, and the competition becomes more keen. The list this year consists of 646 horses, mares, stallions, and brood mares—an increase of nearly 200 over last year's show, among them appearing the names of many of the most celebrated animals in the kingdom. Among the exhibitors are the Queen, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Bristol, Lord Belper, Lord Hothfield, Lord Middleton, the Countess of Camperdown, Earl Spencer, Lord Wantage, Lady Burdett-Coutts, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Mr. Walter Gilbey, Mr. P. Albert Muntz, and other well-known breeders. The value of the prizes this year is over £800, varying from the "Elsenham" Challenge Cup, worth £105, and given by Mr. Walter Gilbey for the best stallion in the show, to cups and medals and money grants of £50, £20, £15, £10, and £5. The judging has already began, but it is as yet too early to ascertain the names of the winners. These will be announced this evening, and any horses that still remain to be adjudicated upon will be judged to-morrow. The judges are Messrs. George Chapman, of Radley, Hungerford, Berks; Mr. A. H. Clark, of Moulton Eaugate, Lincolnshire; Mr. John Morton, of Swaffham, Norfolk; and Mr. John Nix, of Alfreton, Derbyshire.

SINGULAR DEMONSTRATION BY SHOP BOYS.

The agitation in the south-end of Liverpool for the earlier closing of shops on the first four evenings of the week was yesterday the cause of a somewhat singular demonstration. Under the auspices of the Early Closing Committee the shop boys mustered in High Park-street in large numbers, and attired in their aprons, &c., drew through the chief thoroughfares of Toxteth Park a number of handcarts on which were bannerettes with mottoes, generally very much to the point: "We little chaps work eighty hours a week," ran one. "Don't," urged another, "trade with tyrants." "Fathers and mothers, how would you like your children to work eighty hours a week?" "Shop early;" "Patronize the firms that pity us;" and "If you want us not to be twitted 'shop early," were others of the appeals. This singular procession, over 200 youths, attracted great attention along a route of more than three miles.

DOM PEDRO'S DESIRE TO RETURN TO RIO.

Dom Pedro, it is reported, has decided to write to his former subjects a letter resigning the sovereignty. Dom Pedro, it is said, believes when his resignation is received the Brazilian Government will send an ironclad to Lisbon to convey him back to Rio. It is his desire to spend his last days among his people whom he loved so well.

THE POST OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Central News states on high authority that the effect of the recommendations of Lord Hartington's Commission on the Army and Navy administration will be to abolish the office of Commander-in-Chief of the army on the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge. It is proposed that the office should be placed upon a different footing, and a soldier of the highest rank and military reputation be appointed to it.

A UNIQUE MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

At the Dublin City Sessions yesterday morning a juror prayed to be excused and said he had a doctor's certificate that he was not fit to serve. He handed up a closed envelope to the Recorder, who found it contained a letter from a well known Dublin medical man. Amid loud laughter in court the Recorder read the letter aloud as follows:—"This man has been asking for a certificate that he is unable to serve as a juror. I don't know whether he is knave or fool, but he has very little brains and reeks of porter." The juror, after stating that he did not know the nature of the doctor's certificate, was ordered to leave the court at once, the Recorder threatening him with imprisonment for contempt. He appeared greatly ashamed.

THE WHOLESALE MURDER OF CHILDREN IN RUSSIA

DETAILS OF DIABOLICAL CRIMES.

According to advices from Warsaw some details have now come to light about the dreadful child murders committed there by the midwife Skublinski and some other women who have already been arrested. Skublinski resided in an attic, and the other inmates of the house, who all belong to the working classes, knew that she secretly received young illegitimate children "to nurse," as she said. In reality, she, with several other women, carried on a regular trade in murdering infants. The attention of the police had already been drawn to this woman, and an unexpected examination of the house revealed several cradles with two and three babies in each. Now, as Skublinski had no right to receive mothers and new-born children, she had to promise that from thenceforth she would take no more young infants into her house. Notwithstanding this, the police on a subsequent occasion found three little babies, and she was, in consequence, summoned, and the hearing was fixed for the 19th inst. before the justice of the peace. But as she feared that her appearance in court would bring her disgraceful trade to light, she resolved to destroy all traces of the crimes.

During the night of the 17th she set fire to her lodging, after having first murdered the children committed to her charge. Then this inhuman woman went and stood in the yard of the house among the excited crowd and quietly waited to see what would happen. As the house was only built of wood, she evidently hoped it would be completely destroyed. But one of the inmates of the house suddenly remembered the woman in the garret and her charges, and called out to the fireman to save the children. Then Skublinski was for the first time seen standing in the yard, and when she was asked if the children were already saved, she answered that they were no longer with her. In the meanwhile, the firemen had so far succeeded in subduing the fire that one of them penetrated into Skublinski's lodging, and, not knowing what she had said, immediately began to search for the children. He soon found one little corpse, and then two more. They were taken down to the yard, and a doctor who happened to be present declared that the children were not choked by smoke, but that a crime had been perpetrated. Then the police came forward and four more corpses were discovered, on one of which were distinct traces of the skull having been battered in. Consequently Skublinski and the other women were arrested. All the little corpses were taken to the hospital, and it was proved that they had died a violent death. Their age could not be decided on, although none of them appeared to be older than six weeks. Coffins for ten to fifteen children were made by a carpenter.

THE ALLEGED EDUCATION "COMPACT."

MR. CHAPLIN'S APOLOGY TO MR. MORLEY.

The following correspondence took place yesterday between Mr. John Morley and Mr. Chaplin with respect to the statement made by the latter at Cambridge on Saturday night to the effect that Mr. Morley had been in close communication with Mr. T. P. O'Connor after Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and had then made a compact with the Irish members, securing their votes for Mr. Arthur Acland's Free Education resolution:—

(Mr. Morley to Mr. Chaplin.)

Feb. 24, 1890.

Dear Mr. Chaplin,—You are reported this morning as having said at Cambridge that on Friday night I "entered into close communication with Mr. T. P. O'Connor" after Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and then proceeded to make certain remarks on Catholic schools. There would be no harm that I know of in this story if it were true. But as a matter of fact I had no communication, close or otherwise, from beginning to end of the debate, either with Mr. O'Connor or any other Irish member. The extract that I read from Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Victoria Hall was handed to me from the bench behind, and I understand that it came from Mr. O'Connor. That is the whole extent of my communication with him. My remarks on Catholic schools were identical almost to the letter with what had been said by Mr. Mundella before Mr. Chamberlain rose, and I had Mr. Mundella's note on the matter before me while I was speaking. I have no doubt that you will promptly correct the error into which you have fallen.—Yours very faithfully,

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P. JOHN MORLEY.

(Mr. Chaplin to Mr. Morley.)

Dear Mr. Morley,—Have seen nothing but a summary of my observations, which I made at Cambridge with reference to the education debate on Friday last. But I much regret it if I have misrepresented your action in any way. Mr. T. P. O'Connor had left his seat below the gangway and was observed by myself and some of my friends to be peeping from behind the Speaker's chair along the second bench above the gangway, and to stop with a paper in his hand apparently behind you, from where I gather from your note that it was handed to you. It was this no doubt which led me to refer to you as having been in close communication with him. As you tell me there was none, either close or otherwise, and as you think it deserving of notice, I readily withdraw the statement, with the expression of much regret that I should have inadvertently fallen into the error.—Believe me, yours truly, H. CHAPLIN.

ACCIDENT TO A RUSSIAN NIHILIST.

A man named Pietchkejeff, while repairing some electric works at Pierre, South Dakota, received a shock and fell from a height of 100 ft. fracturing both things. Believing that his end was near the man confessed that he was a Russian exile who had been implicated in a plot in 1888 to assassinate the Tzar by means of dynamite. He also named several prominent Russian officials as having been likewise parties to the conspiracy, and declared that he had documents in his possession which would prove the truth of his statements.—*Reuter.*

MR. BAIRD v. THE PELICAN CLUB.

The private examination of witnesses in the case of Mr. Baird against the committee of the Pelican Club commenced on Saturday at Sir Charles Russell's chambers, and is to be continued to-day (Tuesday).

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. VICTOR MORIER.

The state of Mr. V. Morier, the son of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who was accidentally wounded by the discharge of his revolver on Sunday, is, a correspondent telegraphs, most unsatisfactory. The bullet is still embedded in the patient's back.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has returned from the South of France.

The London correspondent of a Dublin Tory paper says Mr. Parnell dined at Mr. Gladstone's house on Saturday.

The Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley is recovering from an attack of bronchitis.

Mr. Edward Lloyd has arranged to sail for America on the 15th of March to fulfil his engagements in the United States. He will also take part in several concerts in Canada.

The real purchaser of Forepaugh's American Show is Mr. James Cooper, of Cooper and Bailey.

To the coming exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours Mr. Gordon Browne will send three pictures.

The heaviest salmon that has been taken with the rod this year was landed from the Hants Avon last Wednesday, near Christchurch, and it weighed 38 lb.

The winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held, by permission, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Thursday at three o'clock.

Sir James Corry, M.P., has resumed his place in the House of Commons after his visit to India.

The English draughts champion, Mr. James Smith, is again prostrated with paralysis.

The clergyman's letter to the Richmond board of guardians, offering on certain terms to get the paupers to church on Sundays, is said to be a hoax.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Epsom last night, advocated the claims of that town to be the home of the Surrey County Council.

The bill for supplying Paris with fresh water drawn from three rivers was passed yesterday by the French Chamber.

During the quarter ended 31st December last there were filed under Section 7 of the Land Act of 1887, 1,863 eviction notices in the County Courts, 71 in the Queen's Bench Division, and 31 in the Exchequer Division. Mayo and Roscommon received the most of any counties, Cork and Clare coming next.

In regard to the new Haytian Minister to this Court, it is stated that he intends to follow the practice of his predecessor, and indeed of the envoys from most of the Central and South American Republics, and to reside permanently in Paris, leaving the legation in London under a *chargé d'affaires.*

There is a proposal on foot among members of the general committee of the Reform Club to elect Mr. John Morley a member of the club under the rules of the club which authorise the election every year as members of two gentlemen of distinguished eminence for public service or in science, literature, or arts.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

OPERATORS BUSY WITH THE SETTLEMENT.—SMALL BUSINESS.—CARRYING-OVER RATES.

The discount rate for three months' bank paper remains at about 4 to 4⅛ per cent., with only a moderate number of bills offering, holders in many directions still anticipating a further decline in quotations. Day to day money is worth 5 to 5½ per cent., while loans for a week can be obtained at 4½ to 5 per cent. As regards Stock Exchange requirements, the demand for new money, owing to the reduced amount of speculation open for the rise, is by no means large, and borrowers on securities with a margin can generally get their requirements satisfied somewhere between 5¼ and 5¾ per cent. To-morrow the short loan market will be affected by an instalment which falls due on the last New Zealand loan, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum.

Speculative operators in Stock Exchange securities are busy arranging for the carrying-over of those transactions which it is not desired to close, and scarcely anything in the way of new business has been attempted. Carrying-over rates are generally easier than at the last settlement, though on one or two Home Railways the terms are somewhat higher. On Caledonian, for instance, the charge is 1-16 higher, and on Metropolitan the charge is 3-16 to 5-16 con., against ⅛ to ¼ con. last time; but taking markets all round contango rates are distinctly lighter. On the English heavy Railways there is a reduction of about 1-16 all round, while there is again some scarcity of Great Eastern. In the Foreign Market Hungarian is in short supply and the carrying over charge is even to ⅛ contango. On Egyptian descriptions the rates are 1 to 2 lower, and on Spanish the contango is 1 per cent. less than a fortnight ago. The general charge in the American market is 5½ to 6½ per cent., as against 6 to 7 per cent. last time. On Trunks, the contangos are about 1-16 lower on the Preferences and Guaranteed, but the charge on Mexican Ordinary has rather increased. The movements in prices compared with last night are slight, but there is a rather better tone in the department for River Plate securities.

Letters of allotment for the Equipment and Improvement Mortgage Five per Cent. Gold Bonds of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railway Company have been posted.

The secretary of the Central Borneo Company (Limited) announces that of the total of 25,000 new shares offered for subscription at £1 per share premium, about 24,000 have been allotted to the shareholders in proportion to their holdings, and that, as to the balance, due to the exclusion of fractions, &c., applications have been received considerably in excess of the number remaining at disposal.

The directors of the Central Argentine Railway Company propose to offer the new authorized capital to the members on the company's register on the 3rd of March, 1890, in the proportion, so far as practicable, of one new £5 share for every £10 of their holdings.

The directors of the New Guston Company propose to increase the capital of the Company by a further issue of 10,000 shares of £1 each at a premium of £1 5*s.* per share.

The net profits of the Bank of British North America for 1889 amounted to £86,076, including £1,407 brought forward. It is proposed to pay a further dividend of 40*s.* per share, making a distribution of 7½ per cent. for the whole year.

The directors of the Royal Bank of Queensland recommend a dividend for the half-year ending December 31, 1889, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened with a small demand. Probable sales 6,000 bales. Prices on the spot opened at one point decline, but have since partially recovered.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Brighton Deferred and Midland ⅛. *Receded:* Lancashire and Yorkshire ⅛, Metropolitan ¼, Great Western and North British Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Buenos Ayres of 1883 1, Cedulas "J" ½, Brazilian Scrip (fully paid) ¼, Argentine Four and a Half per Cents. of 1888 ¼, and Italian 1-16. *Declined:* Turkish Defence ¼, Spanish and Hungarian ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen:* Milwaukee shares and Northern Pacific Preference ½ each; Union Pacific shares ⅜, Louisville and Nashville ¼, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, and Reading shares ⅛ each. *Fallen:* New York Central ½, Pennsylvania shares ¼, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Ontario shares, and Atlantic First Mortgage ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Lower:* Mexican Ordinary and Second Preference ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Colorado and San Donato Nitrate ¼ and De Beers ¼. *Receded:* Tharsis 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

Consols (2¾) Money	97⅜	½
Do. Account	97½	⅝
Do. 1905	99½	100
New 2½ per Cents.	95¼	¾
Local Loans Stock	102¾	3¼
India 3½ per Cents.	107	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	70¾	1
Egyptian Guar.	101½	2
Bk. of England St.	333	6
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	112¼	¾
Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip	102	½
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	110	11
Leeds 4 per cent.	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112½	13
Manchester 4 p. c.	126	8

COLONIAL SECURITIES.

Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95	6
Cape 4 p c Cons Ins	110½	11½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	110	12
Mauritius 4 p c Ins.	106	7
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	110½	11½
N.S Wales Ins 1933	113	15
„ 3½ 1924	104	5
NewZlnd 4 p.c. Cons.	106½	7½
Queenslnd 4 p.c. Ins.	110	11
S. Austln. 4 p.c. Reg.	109	10
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1885	111½	12½
W. Austrlia 4 p.c. Ins.	109	11

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888	80	½
Do. 3½ p.c. Extnl.	60½	1½
Do. Cedulas A	43½	4½
Do. „ B	43½	4½
Austrian Gold	93	5
„ Silver	74	6
Brazilian 4½ 1888	84	5
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	74½	5
Do. „ (partly pd)	12	11 dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	99½	100½
„ Cedulas "I"	30½	1½
„ „ "J"	29½	30½
Bulgarian	88½	9½
Chilian 4½ pc. 1889	101	2
Costa Rica A	90	2
„ „ B	87	9
Ecuador, New	24	½
Egypt. State Dom.	103	½
Do. Unified	94⅛	⅜
Egypt. Preference	103¾	4
Do. Daira Sanieh	83⅞	4⅛
French 3 p.c. Rentes	86¾	7¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104	½ xd
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4.	89¾	90¼
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	74¼	¾
Hung. Gold Rentes	87¼	½
Italian	92¼	½
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888.	95	½
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	16⅞	17⅛
Do. 6 p. c.	20¼	½
Portuguese	62⅞	3⅛
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	93¼	¾
Spanish 4 p. c.	72¼	½
Turkish, 1854	102	4
Conv. A	40¼	¾
Do. B	25	¼
Do. D	17¾	18
4½ p. c. 1871	96	½
5 p. c. Defence	102	½
5 p. c. Priority	97	9
Uruguay Unified	72¾	3¼
Do. 6 p. c. 1888	88½	9
Virginia Funded	44	5
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	7 xd

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary	154	6
Do. A	151⅞	2⅛
Chatham Ordinary	24	¼
Do. Preference	109¾	10¼
Caledonian	126⅜	⅝
Great Eastern	83	¼
Great Northern	123½	4½
Do. A	106	7
Great Western	166¼	¾
Hull and Barnsley	38	½
Lanc. and York.	121½	2½
North Western	179⅝	⅞
South Western	154½	5½
Manch. and Sheff.	88	90
Do. A	48	¼
Metro. Consolidated	78¼	¾
Do. District	30¼	¾
Midland	145½	6
North Brit. Pref.	77½	8
Do. Def.	62¼	½
North Eastern	164⅞	5⅛
North Stafford	111	13
South Eastern	128	30
Do. Deferred	104⅛	⅜
Taff Vale	78	81

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Canada Pacific	76½	¾
Cen. Pacific Shares	33½	4
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	69¾	70
Denver & R. Grande	16	¼
Do. Preference	48½	9
Illinois Shares	117	18
Lake Shore	107½	8
Louis & Nash	86⅝	⅞
Miss. Kan. & Texas	7¾	8
N.Y. Central Shares	108½	9
New York Ontario	18¼	½
N. Y. Erie Shares	26⅜	⅝
Do. Second Mort.	103	½
Norfolk & West. Pref	62¼	½
N.Y., P. & O. 1st M.	33¾	4
North Pacific Pref.	75½	6
Ohio & Mississippi	21½	2
Pennsylvania Sh.	55½	6
Phil & Read Sh.	20½	¾
Union Pacific Sh	67½	8
Wabash Preferred	31½	2
Do. Gen. Mort.	50¼	¾
Grand Trunk Ord.	10⅝	⅞
Do. First Pref.	73⅛	⅜
Do. Second Pref.	49⅝	⅞
Do. Third Pref.	27⅝	⅞
Do. Guaranted	76⅝	⅞
Mexican Ordinary	37	¼
Do. First Pref.	116¾	17¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	73	½
Mexican Central	72	½
Mexican National	59	60
Lombardo-Venetian	12	⅛
Nitrate Railway	17⅜	⅝
Taltal	4½	5
B. Ayres & Rosario	166	70
Do. Great Southern	126	9
Central Argentine	170	5
S. Paulo (Braz.)	44	6

BANKS.

Alliance Bank	14½	15½
City Bank	22	3
Colonial	50	2
Consolidated Bank	8¼	¾
Imperial	19½	20½
Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16
London and County	89½	90½
Lloyds	26½	7½
Lon. and Westmtr.	70	1
London Joint Stock	38½	9½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	57	8
Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Stnrd. Bk. of S. A.	54	6
Union of London	40½	1½
National Discount	11½	12

TRUSTS.

Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df.	135	40
Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	112	16
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	7	½
Stock Conversion	1¼	½
South African Gold	2¾	3
Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6¼	¾

MINING & LAND.

Indian Con. Gold	2/0	2/6
Mysore Gold	6¼	⅜
Ooregum Gold	1⅞	2⅛
Cape Copper	3 7/16	9/
Namaqua	2	¼
Mason & Barry	6 3/16	5/16
Rio Tinto	15¼	½
Tharsis	4⅜	⅝
Montana	1 3/16	5/16
De Beers	17¼	½
Griqualand West	5⅝	⅞
New Jagersfontein	12⅜	⅝
City and Suburban	6¾	7¼
Jumper's Gold	7⅝	⅞
Jubilee	4⅞	5⅛
Robinson	3⅞	4⅛
Salisbury	6¼	¾
Sutherland Reef	4	½
S. Afcn. Exploratn.	20	½
Do. New	2⅞	3⅛ pm
G. F. of Sth. Africa	4⅜	⅝
Exploring Co.	15	17
Oceana Land	10¾	11¼
Southern Land	⅛	⅜ pm
Transvaal Land	⅝	⅞ pm

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American	48½	9½
Do. Preferred	82	3
Brazilian Submarine	12¼	¾
Direct United States	9¾	10
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Do. Extension	13¾	14
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅜	⅞
National Telephone	5	¼

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om.	190	200
London Road Car.	5¼	¾
London Street	11¾	12¼
London Tramways.	14¾	15¼
North Metropolitan	13¼	¾

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction	122	7
Kent	271	6
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	360	5
Sthwrk & V'xhall	164	9
Tarapaca	10¾	11¼
West Middlesex	260	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	244	7
Imp. Continental	213	18
South Metropolitan	235	90
Do. B	225	30
Do. C	235	45
London Electric	2⅞	3⅛
Metrpltan Electric	5¾	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's	7	¼
Bell's Asbestos	12¾	13
Guinness and Co.	342½	7½
Hotchkiss	7⅛	⅜
Maxim-Nordenfelt.	2⅛	¼
Bryant and May	13⅜	⅝
Eastman's Ord	15⅞	16⅛
Elsmore's Copper, &c	6½	¾
Spratt's Patent	7¾	8
Liverpool Nitrate	13	15
Colorado Nitrate	4¼	¾
Primitiva Nitrate	14¼	¾
Rosario	3	4
San Pablo	4	½
San Jorge	5¾	6¼
San Donato	3¼	¾
Tamarugal	2	½
Salt Union Shares	11¼	½
P. and O. Steam Def.	200	5
Royal Mail Steam	73	5
Hudson's Bay	20¾	¼
Suez Canal	90½	1
E. & W. India Docks	17	19
Lon. & St. K. Dock	33	5

"Pall Mall Gazette Office."

TUESDAY MORNING.

Mr. George Curzon, M.P., as well as Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., was a passenger by the last Indian mail. The steamer in which they journeyed to Brindisi left Bombay on the 7th of this month. Within the next fortnight all the cold-weather visitors to India will be on their way home. Almost the last to leave are Mr. and Mrs. Childers. They start for London on the 7th of March. The same steamer brings Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, the Countess of Strathmore and her daughters, Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., and Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., the chief wire-puller of the National Congress movement. Lord Radstock, together with Canon Wilberforce and his wife and daughter, were to embark for Europe on Friday last.

***

Only about half a dozen M.P.'s appear to have visited India this winter, including the member for Elgin and Nairn, who went out to the East not for health or to improve his mind, but to look after his business interests. Not so very long ago there was a member of Parliament who used to spend half the year practising before one of the High Courts in India, and the remainder of the time in this country. Constituencies are a little more exacting now.

***

Lord Wolseley seems determined to do all he can to help the University Extension movement in the district of which he is now a resident. The other night he took the chair at a meeting of the "local centre;" and now he is announced to lecture at 8 P.M. on Thursday next on the Red River Expedition, at the Good Duke Humphrey Coffee Tavern, "the proceeds to be given to the Greenwich branch of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching."

***

The influenza and its "sequelæ" (as the doctors say) are playing sad havoc at all the public schools. At Eton a very large number of the boys are on the sick list, and there have been a few most serious cases. At nearly all the other schools the state of affairs is the same, and at several of the large preparatory schools sickness in one form or another is prevalent.

***

There was at least one bad blunder in Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Act, and the effect of it is now beginning to be badly felt. The proceeds of licences were, it will be remembered, made over to the new local authorities. The licences were still to be collected by the Inland Revenue officers, but they were to be paid over to the authorities of the areas within which they were *issued*. It is here that the blunder comes in. The owner of a dog, let us say, resides in Middlesex, but takes out his licence at a post-office in London. In that case the licence goes to the County Council, not ot Middlesex, but of London! In the case of licences taken out at Inland Revenue offices, some attempt—though an imperfect one—is made to apportion the proceeds. But probably half the licences are taken out at post-offices, and all such are paid over to the area within which the offices are situate. Under which circumstances it is not surprising that the Middlesex County Council has proposed to issue the following notice:—

Ratepayers living in the new county of Middlesex should take care to take out their licences within the county, and not in London or elsewhere. If not, they will contribute to the rates of other districts, and in addition pay their own.

***

The late President of the United States is evidently not a proud man. He walks up Broadway every afternoon without attracting any attention. He drops into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the nest of the very busiest men of the world, without causing a ripple of excitement. He lunches every day in a small restaurant near his office on lower Broadway, and not one person out of a hundred recognizes him. He takes his turn in a little Italian barber's shop on Park-row, the same as any other man, without attracting the slighest notice. He waited fifteen minutes the other morning to be shaved, and took the place of a burly longshoreman in the barber's chair, chatted affably with the artist as his razor glided over the ex-President's face, picked up his own hat, brushed his own coat, paid his 15 cents, and walked out of the place without even the barber suspecting who he was.

***

Miss Bly has turned lecturer. She will lecture in every large city of America. A tour has been arranged which extends from New York to California, and includes forty-two lectures. Miss B. is evidently taking the tide of fortune at the flood.

***

A good story is told about the Hon. Alfred Deakin, one of Victoria's representatives at the late Federal Conference. Before he took to politics he was a leader-writer for the *Melbourne Age*. A well-known Irish wit, meeting the editor of that journal one day, airily remarked: "I say, you ought to have something more than a *Deacon* in your office—something higher—you ought to have a bishop on your staff." "A bishop! Why so?" "Because your statements are so sadly in need of confirmation."

***

In the preface to his latest volume of poems, "Fragmentary Thoughts," ust published in Sydney, Sir Henry Parkes spreads himself out in this truly gorgeous fashion: "The hidden burning passion, the pulsations of prescient thought, the unsullied yearning for the higher part, the involuntary scorn of world-mantled meanness, the better aspirations of the unsatisfied spirit, have found imperfect expression in these desultory verses." Glowing, sanguine phraseology this, for a poet-statesman of seventy-five, who dashed off his first verses—Chartist war-songs—in Birmingham more than half a century ago.

***

I sympathize sincerely with the irate gentleman who is grumbling about the late removal of the dust and garbage from the Strand and Fleet-street, I quote:—

It is a danger, a disgrace, and a nuisance to find that the householders are allowed to stand their daily refuse and filth in a barrel or sloppail, or even, as I have seen it, on a sheet of paper, on the pavement in such busy thoroughfares as I have mentioned. Surely the dustmen should begin their lazy round earlier, and no householder be allowed to exhibit his dirt later than, say a quarter to nine in the morning.

The beer barrel is another nuisance which should be dealt with sharply.

***

Herr von Cynern, in his speech to the electors at Remscheid, told them an anecdote of the German Emperor which throws a pleasing light upon his character. During a general conversation about the projected social legislation, an old parliamentary hand (not Bismarck) gave it as his opinion that it was "not much use doing anything for the fourth estate; whatever is done for them they are never grateful." The Emperor shortly retorted: "Whether we get thanks or no thanks for our endeavours to better the lot of the working classes is not the question; for my part I will not suffer myself to be lamed in my movements by any such considerations. I am convinced that it is the duty of the State to charge itself with these endeavours, and to make the working classes feel that they are an estate within the social order. In any case, these endeavours give me a quiet conscience."

***

An Oxford correspondent writes to traverse a paragraph from another Oxford correspondent which appeared a day or two ago:—"Your correspondent stated (1) that the Strafford is composed of unpopular Conservatives- How, then, did they contrive to collect an audience of 400 undergraduates to hear the Attorney-General? (2) That the Club notoriously intrigued in Union elections. In reply one can only say that the Strafford has always been a quiet club, meeting weekly to discuss political and religious subjects. Members are left entirely to their own devices as to whether they take part in the Union or belong to it. For the first five years of the club's existence only one member held any office at the Union at all. (3) That the Union in consequence abolished canvassing. An *ante hoc ergo propter hoc* argument. The rule was passed three years before the Strafford came into existence. (4) 'The Strafford wire-pullers revoked the prohibition.' The prohibition was revoked by a cousin of Lord Robert Cecil acting on his behalf; it was reintroduced by a member of the Strafford. Canvassing is now forbidden by the Union. (5) That Lord Robert Cecil disliked the club. The Premier's son belonged to an older club, the Canning, and at one time there was some friction between the two; but Lord Robert Cecil himself was nominated for the presidency of the Union by a member of the Strafford at his own request."

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THE LAST EFFORT TO BLACKEN MR. PARNELL.

FAILING "LIAR," TRY "PERJURER."

THE USUAL "RED HERRING" OF THE "TIMES."

The Unionists are very loth, it seems, to be deprived of that cherished treasure, "Mr. Parnell's Lie." We set out the other day the circumstances of the "misleading the House" incident, together with the entire exoneration of Mr. Parnell by the judges, to which Mr. Fletcher Moulton called attention. Yesterday the *Times*, having got, as they conceived, an answer to Mr. Moulton's letter, republished it with a crop of others traversing his logic. Mr. Parnell said one thing before the House, say they, and the opposite before the Commission. The judges acquit him of lying to the House; then they stamp him with lying to themselves.

The triumphant reply is vitiated by three absurd confusions. Says Mr. Moulton this morning:—

I am comforted to find that no better reply has been found than a very audacious attempt to drag the ordinary red-herring across the trail. "My point was a simple one. Mr. Parnell was accused of deliberately misleading the House, because, in January, 1881, he said that there were no secret societies in Ireland, although he was aware that Fenianism existed there. His reply was that the passage cited did not refer to Fenianism in any way. The Commissioners have found that he was right.

"Cato" and Mr. Cookson Crackanthorpe can find no answer to this. Accordingly, that formidable and well-assorted team attempt to confuse it with the question whether or not Mr. Parnell was accurate in his statement to the House. He may or may not have been. The Commissioners think that he was. Many of the Irish party, who are better able to judge of the state of Ireland than any Englishman, are of opinion that he was not, and it may be that Mr. Parnell is now of that opinion. But what has that to do with the matter? It was the truthfulness and not the correctness of the statement that was the subject of attack.

The thing is, or rather was, quite clear until it was mixed up with the immense confusions of the *Times* correspondents. These demand a little explanation. It is essential for their purpose that it should be a plain case of contradiction. They therefore ignore the difference between—

A. A society (1) ceasing to exist as an organization, (2) exercising a scattered influence;
B. Mr. Parnell's (1) accuracy in fact, as now found (2) truth to his knowledge at the time;
C. (1) Fenianism, (2) other societies.

CONFUSION A.

That secret conspiracy of some sort, on a large scale or a small, must have been involved in nearly every outrage ever committed, is sufficiently clear. The contention of the *Times* was that the cause of all the outrages was one large secret society existing throughout the country—to wit, the Land League. On the other side, it was urged that the League worked by methods other than criminal, and that any outrage due to the organization of a secret society must have been due to some secret society other than and totally disconnected with the League—such as the Ribbonite, for instance. To which secret such secret societies could fairly be said to exist in 1881 is matter of opinion. That they had been for some time crumbling away was admitted (or claimed) by Mr. Parnell himself. That there survived, however, scattered groups ready to be recruited (should the Arrears Act not pass) by young men from the class of tenant farmer whom Mr. Parnell designated that measure to benefit, appeared from various testimony adduced in the course of the Commission. But that these groups had no such organization as would justify calling them "secret societies," was a view asserted by Matt Harris and finally agreed with by the Commissioners. The whole point is, in fact, a matter of opinion, and one in which every one may form his own.

CONFUSION B.

Mr. Parnell might very well by now have got a pretty clear inkling that societies had in 1881 existed which were at the time too "secret" to come within his ken. Half the acknowledged data of the controversy have been established during the last decade. The dilemma, therefore, that since Mr. Parnell said one thing in the House in '81 and another in the box in '89, he must have lied either to the House or to the court, would be absurd even if its premisses were correct.

CONFUSION C.

But they are not. What Mr. Parnell said in the box was exactly what he had before said in the House. In both cases he denied that in 1881 Ribbonism was a living force. As for Fenianism, that is another thing. The existence of that force, in or out of sympathy with the League, Mr. Parnell asserted in the one place, and he had never denied it in the other. The Attorney-General made out that he had; and Mr. Parnell, accepting that for the moment, accepted also the corollary that he had misrepresented the truth. But as soon as he had had time to refer to the context, Mr. Parnell at once pointed out (May 7) that that was not what he said; and the judges, having also referred, find that explanation to be correct.

Mr. Parnell, therefore, sad as it may seem, is proved neither a liar nor a perjurer.

UNIVERSITY NOTES AND NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Mrs. Henry Kingsley has just begun a vigorous campaign here in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society.

Another innovation at King's! A statute is now awaiting confirmation by which any scholar will be allowed to become an honorary scholar if he wishes to do so. This is a decided step in the right direction, scholarship funds should be put into the hands of those who require them.

The special Board for Law is to have its own buildings in the centre of the town, where it wants also a little legal library. Hitherto the unfortunate law students have had a continuous series of lectures, which have been delivered at opposite ends of the town. Cambridge indeed is not a large place, but one cannot therefore walk over it in the interval between a lecture which leaves off at 11 A.M. and another which begins at the same hour. Trinity Hall is enlarging its dining-hall by building it into the Master's lodge, where, it may be remarked, the Master does not reside.

Newnham College held its annual commemoration dinner yesterday, and many old students have been collected within its walls. Monday was the birthday of the famous Graces of February, 1881, whereby the University Examinations were formally thrown open to women. The polling-day was an exciting one, and called forth an amusing parody by the Rev. E. W. Bowling, of St. John's College, in which the author pronounces—

Shame on the Cambridge senator
Who dares to lag behind,
When female voices call him
To improve the female mind.

Though this is the occasion of the Commemoration, other matters are therein celebrated. All the members of the college assemble in the large dining hall of Clough Hall, and the speeches are made in honour of the authorities and of the benefactors, among whom may be mentioned Miss Clough and Miss Gladstone, Professor and Mrs. Sidgwick, the Misses Kennedy and Mrs. Winkworth. Irises adorn the tables and the students wear daffodils, these two being the college flowers.

There has been some talk of introducing hockey at Newnham this term. The college at present has several lawn tennis courts and a fives court, but there is a piece of waste land where the hockey could be played if it were taken up. The University Rugby season ended last Wednesday with the match against "Old Merchant Taylors." The record is 19 matches played, 15 won, 1 drawn, and 3 lost; the losses being against London Scottish, West of Scotand Oxford. This is a fairly satisfactory result, and the season has seen some very good matches.

The Lent races finished last Saturday, leaving Trinity Hall at the head of the river. They had an exciting race to catch Lady Margaret's, but it had been expected all along that they would do it. The colleges that made four bumps—*i.e.*, one every night, were Clare, Selwyn, and King's. For the last-named this is a most unusual feat, the boat having, I believe, only made one bump during the nine previous years.

MR. GLADSTONE AND CARDINAL NEWMAN.

When at Oxford recently Mr. Gladstone (writes the London correspondent of the *Aberdeen Free Press*) breakfasted one morning with Mr. Bryce in Oriel College. On entering the common room, he said that it was in that room sixty-two years ago that he first met Newman. He has met Newman in all only six times. Every one who was at Oxford during Mr. Gladstone's recent visit seems to have been enchanted with him. He entirely eschewed politics, and was very happy and very agreeable. As a result of his visit much of the bitterness with which he was regarded by political opponents has disappeared.

With regard to the illustration of "The Moated Grange," which appeared in a recent issue in connection with "In Tennyson Land," it should have been stated that the original picture was taken from an excellent photograph by Mr. Herbert Carlton, of Horncastle, to whom the author was also indebted for the scenes of "Philip's Farm," and the Porch of Somersby Church.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'S Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither cratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 8d., post free for 7 stamps from C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.

A ROYAL VICEROY FOR THE FEDERATED STATE OF AUSTRALIA.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* states that "both the Queen and the Government regard with great satisfaction the idea of the federation of the Australian colonies. Should this scheme be carried out, it is probable that the first Viceroy of the Federated State would be a member of the Royal Family."

MR. JOHN BURNS AND BATTERSEA.

Last night was held a special executive committee meeting of the Battersea Liberal and Radical Association to appoint an evening when it shall be settled whether Mr. John Burns shall stand for Battersea. A letter was read from Mr. Burns, in reply to the resolution of last week's meeting, in which he stated that owing to the exaggeration of the situation he would attend the meeting, accompanied by representatives of his committee, and he hinted that he was not happy with all that committee. Mr. Burns shortly afterwards sent in a message asking if he would be permitted to be present. After a warm discussion the chairman (Mr. Barnes) ruled that the meeting had no power to interview Mr. Burns and a reply was forwarded accordingly. After that, it was proposed that Mr. Burns be admitted to the next executive meeting, but an amendment followed to the effect that any communication with Mr. Burns should be in writing, to ensure responsibility for its terms. On a vote being taken the numbers for and against were equal, and the chairman's vote carried the amendment. Ultimately it was decided to convene a representative council meeting for Monday, March 17, specially to decide whether Mr. Burns or another candidate be adopted. During the last few days a rumour has spread of Mr. Burns's severance from the Labour League, but in placards issued last night it was stated that he proposed to lecture for the League in the course of a few days.

CHANGES AT THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

"The curriculum of the City of London School (writes the London Gossip of the *Birmingham Post*) has just been enriched by the addition of the subject of political economy, which will, of course, only be taught in the higher forms. Since Dr. Abbott's resignation of the head mastership a few reforms have been introduced, the most notable being that by which the apparent barrier between the students of classics and others has been removed. All scholars are now upon an equal footing, and their studies are conducted in a more general manner and without distinction."

FROM PARIS TO LYONS ON A STEAM TRICYCLE.

Two men named Serpollet and Archdeacon recently left Paris for Lyons on a steam tricycle. M. Serpollet is the inventor of the tricycle *à la vapeur*, and M. Archdeacon is a young man whose name has so far been connected with aeronautics. He was the companion of the unfortunate aeronauts L'Hoste and Mangot on the last voyage from which he alone returned to tell the tale. It appears that when the two travellers first set out it was their intention to ride against time, but this purpose was soon abandoned, and what with a number of accidents they met with *en route*, the terrible roads they had to pass along, and the halts they made at all the big towns on their way, they were nine days *en route*. "Of which," said M. Archdeacon to a representative of the *Daily Graphic*, "barely four were taken up with actual travelling. Our worst accident was when the axle broke, and we lost a good deal of time in repairing it. Then the springs of the carriage also broke down and had to be repaired twice. The boiler, however, and the other parts of the machine worked wonderfully well, and we feel certain that we shall soon be able, by developing the system, to create a machine which will enable one to ride on any road at an average speed of twenty-four kilomètres the hour." The principle of the boiler is that the amount of water needed at once is extremely small, the force being created by the explosion caused by allowing a minute portion of water to enter into a heated boiler.

A WESLEYAN MINISTER JOINS THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH

At St. Andrew's Church, Whitmore Reans, on Sunday, the vicar (the Rev J. M. J. Fletcher) announced as one of the candidates for ordination by the Bishop of Ripon the Rev. Caleb Lord, late minister of the Wesleyan Chapel, New Hampton-road, Wolverhampton. Mr. Lord, who has forwarded his resignation to the president of the Wesleyan Conference, is a preacher of considerable ability and power, and was educated at the Didsbury Theological Institution.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, which has its private view fixed for March 1, promises to be a strong one, for in addition to some notable work by members of the society, their president, Mr. Seymour Haden has lent a large portion of his fine collection of Rembrandt etchings.

The following gentlemen have been elected associates of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, Messrs. A. W. Bayes, W. Boucher, C. F. Robinson, and F. S. Walker.

THE PRINCE A FRIEND OF THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE CIRCLE.

The Prince of Wales, it is reported, is taking a very keen interest in the attempt to provide the metropolis with a circle of technical institutes. He has closely watched the action of the Charity Commissioners, and while, of course, refraining from criticism, advice, or interference in the dispute over the rival claims of districts, has let it be known that the general idea has his warmest sympathy. In fact, as is indicated in correspondence which Sir Francis Knollys has had with Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., his Royal Highness will be willing o take a prominent part in the development of the scheme. The reason why the Prince at this stage merely expresses benevolent sympathy is that he awaits the settlement of the claims of rival districts.

THE UNIONIST DIFFICULTY AT BIRMINGHAM.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* is authorized to state that the report to the effect that by agreement between Lords Salisbury and Hartington "Lord Randolph Churchill will receive the seat for the Bordesley division, for which Mr. Collings will not again stand," is absolutely devoid of foundation. Lord Hartington and Lord Salisbury have not as yet been able to thoroughly consider the points submitted to them for arbitrament by the joint Liberal Unionists and Conservatives of Birmingham, and their resolution is not expected to be adopted until after Easter.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE'S ANTIQUITIES.

The Departments of Antiquities in the British Museum have just been enriched bo the purchase of a portion of the Earl of Carlisle's collections from Castle Howard. To that of Greek and Roman antiquities goes the singular and extraordinarily interesting late Greek vase, bearing the signature of its painter, Python, and representing the interrupted burning of Alcmena, who has been placed on the pyre by her husband, Amphitryon, and in answer to whose prayer Zeus extinguishes the flames, the Hayades being shown pouring out rain from urns on each side of a conventional rainbow.

DR. MAGEE ON THE LINCOLN CASE.

The Bishop of Peterborough has sent an important letter in reply to the memorial addressed to him with regard to the Lincoln case. Dr. Magee thinks that ritual prosecutions in courts of disputed authority can never bring peace, and in regard to such cases as that now going on, hopes that even at the eleventh hour the sense of the perils to which the long-continued strife has brought the Church will lead to an agreement as to some *modus vivendi* which all reasonable and loyal Churchmen will accept.

THE RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The Atlantic Greyhounds, most of which have been enjoying a brief season of repose, are again taking their places for the season, the *City of Paris* having made one passage already at her accustomed speed, and the *Teutonic*, from which much is expected this summer, being now on her first outward run. Within a few weeks additional interest will be given to the race across the Atlantic by the starting of the *Majestic* on her first trip, on the same day as the *City of Paris*, both from Liverpool and from Queenstown. If the *City of Paris* has to yield the place she has won as the fastest on the Atlantic, it will be either to the *Majestic* or to the New Hamburgh-American steamer *Normannia* (the *Daily Graphic* thinks), which will make her first run from Southampton to New York early in the season. Hitherto the fastest run from Queenstown to New York (five days nineteen hours and a half) has been made by the *City of Paris*, but it is highly probable that by the close of the season just opening three or even four steamers will make runs to New York under six days.

Lord Salisbury has so much improved in health that he has made arrangements to return for the session early next week.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take imitations.

MRS. LANGTRY'S RE-APPEARANCE.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Cordial in the extreme was the welcome accorded last night to Mrs. Langtry by an exceptionally brilliant house. Nor was the friendly demonstration which greeted her without strong justification. Since she was last seen upon the London stage she has gained that which hard work and a proper period of probation alone can give—experience. In the character of Rosalind she is perhaps seen at her best, though it cannot be said that her performance is of one equal level throughout. Her reading of the first act is not particularly striking; she seems to be cumbered by her long-plaited hair and voluminous skirts, and there is no great significance in her by-play during the wrestling scene. But when Rosalind has put aside her womanly attire and appears in the green glades of Arden in her red-brown doublet and hose, with her dainty little black cap set upon the sunny locks, which fringe her face like an aureole—then the charm and grace of the action become apparent, and one feels that it is no longer necessary to regard her efforts as those of a mere clever amateur. Her treatment of the forest scenes, indeed, may be unstintingly praised, for it is but rarely that a false touch is given or a jarring note struck. Whether the pseudo Ganymede is prescribing a cure for Orlando's passion with laughter on her lips and love in her eyes, or rallying the mournful Sylvius, or becoming once more, in the company of Celia, the simple girl struggling against the arrows of the blind god—she is ever happy—and often absolutely fascinating—in her conception of the character. In short, Mrs. Langtry—certainly an ideal Rosalind, so far as appearance goes—has been most wise in commencing her London season with an impersonation which brings out all her best points and which should be especially interesting to all lovers of Shakespeare's picturesque woodland comedy.

Mr. Lawrence Cautley plays Orlando with far more ease and effect than one would have expected, and he deserves particular credit for the successful way in which he has grappled with a part hardly suited to him. Some curiosity attached to Mr. Arthur Bourchier's professional début upon the London stage. Those who thought well of his work as an amateur were in no way disappointed with his Jaques, of which character he has made a remarkably complete study. One might, perhaps, be tempted to quarrel with his make-up, and also to venture the suggestion that the "melancholy" side of the man requires rather more accentuation. But, on the whole, Mr. Bourchier's reading is excellent, and the ovation which he received after his admirable delivery of the "Seven Ages" speech was thoroughly well-deserved. The Touchstone of Mr. Charles Sugden is quite colourless and calls for no comment; but the Adam of Mr. Everill, the Oliver of Mr. Walter Gay, and the Phœbe of Miss Beatrice Lamb, exhibit much sound and careful acting. Among the minor characters, however, the Sylvius of Mr. Matthew Brodie and the Audrey of Miss Marion Lea, stand out with especial prominence, both parts being played with a fidelity and finish too seldom bestowed upon rôles of so slender a calibre.

FUNERAL OF MR. BIGGAR AT BELFAST.

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION.

The funeral of Mr. Biggar, M.P., took place yesterday at Belfast. The remains were brought out of St. Patrick's Church at ten o'clock, and were placed in a hearse for removal to the cemetery. For almost an hour previously there was a great mass of people in front of the edifice. In fact, so great was the assemblage that it was difficult to get near to any of the entrances to the church. The morning was foggy, and this rendered matters more complicated, and the tramway service was for a time completely blocked in the vicinity, when the coffin was conveyed forth from the central aisle of the chapel on a hearse with glass sides. The polished oak coffin was then covered with wreaths, the remainder being placed around, so that the hearse was filled with the floral devices and sacred mottoes. In the procession there came first the children of the Christian Brothers School connected with St. Patrick's Church, then a large number of Roman Catholic clergy walking two deep next the hearse, and after it a long procession of gentlemen embracing a considerable number of Mr. Biggar's colleagues in the House of Commons and a good many merchants of Belfast who were associated with deceased.

The route taken by the funeral procession was to Carlisle-circus, and then along the Antrim-road toward Carnmoney Cemetery. The procession was accompanied the greater part of the way by a very large concourse of mourners. At all points crowds of people were assembled, and expressions of grief at Mr. Biggar's death were heard on all hands, and from many who had no sympathy with him in his political views, but who refer to his honour and candour throughout life.

Heading the clergy in the procession was the most Rev. Dr. McAllister, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and the chief mourners following the hearse were the Rev. Professor Graham, the Rev. J. Graham, Mr. Grace, C.E., Mr. Nathaniel Boyd, and Mr. J. Boyd. After the chief mourners were the following parliamentary colleagues of the deceased:—Mr. T. M. Healy, Dr. Kenny, Mr. T. A. Dixon, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. J. E. Redmond, Mr. McCartan, Mr. M. Healy, Mr. W. J. Reynolds, Mr. P. A. Chance, Mr. J. Power, Mr. P. J. Pinkerton, Mr. R. Power, and Mr. J. Jordan. Following them were deputations from the Belfast National League, the Young Ireland Society, the Irish National Foresters, the Protestant Home Rule Association, the Sexton Debating Society, the Cavan branches of the National League; also deputations of the Cavan Town Commissioners and Cavan Poor Law Guardians.

THE CORPORATION OF FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS.

THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS SAVED TO INVESTORS.

The members of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders met together for their eighteenth ordinary general meeting yesterday at the Moorgate-street offices. Sir John Lubbock, in appreciative terms, referred to the loss the corporation had sustained in the death of its chairman, the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie. He proposed a formal expression of regret, which was seconded by Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., and approved. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report of the proceedings of the Council, said the last year had not been one of an eventful character. Various negotiations were in progress, but there was no completed operation to which he need especially direct attention, nor consequently was there any material change in their finances. Sir John proceeded to take a general view of the history of the Council from its formation. The net income from investments was about £4,000, and the expenses were about £8,000. In most cases the remuneration of the Corporation had come from the foreign Governments—not by the English investors. That an association which was after all only a combination of private individuals should have acquired so great an influence, and should have dealt with debts amounting to the enormous total of £885,000,000, seemed almost fabulous—almost like a fairy tale of finance. If the exertions of the Council through its intervention had produced nothing more than the mere acceleration in the payment of their interest by two years sooner than it could otherwise have been accomplished, it had saved at least £34,400,000 to the investing community. The corporation was not a trading body; the members sought no pecuniary advantage for themselves; their object was by united action to protect other investments, and thus benefit, not themselves only, but all those who have anything to lose. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff seconded. Some discussion followed, initiated by Mr. Jackson, an original subscriber, who evidently thought the labourer worthy of his hire, and complained that he made no money out of his philanthropy. Sir John had already decided to hold a conference on the subject, so the report was approved.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

Few of those who noticed that Mrs. Salmond accompanied her husband last night were aware that poor Mr. H. C. Deacon, who was to have been the accompanist, was lying dead at his residence in Weymouth-street. He succumbed yesterday morning to congestion of the lungs, aged between sixty and seventy, after barely three days' illness. He will be deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and admirers, who have lost in him one of the most upright and gentle of men, a talented musician, and a successful teacher of singing. With this passing tribute we have to note the revival of some of Mendelssohn's pianoforte sketches by Miss Fanny Davies, No. 1, Book V., 'Songs Without Words," and a characteristic piece in E major, Op. 7, No. 7, which last she played better than the first. Is it possible that the tradition or even feeling for the "Songs Without Words" is already dying out? It should not in the lifetime of Mdme. Schumann at least. Those who have heard Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett, let alone Mdme. Schumann, will expect rather more of a story told, that is, more interpretation than it occurred to Miss Fanny Davies to give to No. 1, B. V. We yield to no one in our admiration of Miss Davies's talent, and we are bound to add that her splendid execution with Herr Joachim of Brahms's fine sonata in D minor was the chief feature of the evening. Mr. Salmond is making rapid strides in public favour, and his singing of both Handel's exquisite "Vieni, o cara," and Schumann's "Du meine Seele" produced a recall and an encore. Mr. Salmond not only pronounces clearly, but has an admirable method of phrasing, which is unfortunately as rare as it is necessary. By the way, can nothing be done to stop or deaden the sound of that awful restaurant piano downstairs, which destroyed the finest portion of Beethoven's quartet last night? Would any but an English audience tolerate such a thing all the year round? And yet we call ourselves "a musical people!"

THE PRINCE TO VISIT THE "WARSPITE."

The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at Sheerness on Wednesday to visit the new first-class armoured cruiser *Warspite*, which has been commissioned for service as flag-ship on the Pacific station. His Royal Highness will remain to lunch with Rear-Admiral Hosham, the new commander-in-chief of the Pacific station. The *Warspite* arrives at Sheerness this afternoon to ship War Department stores preparatory to sailing for her station.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

At St. Ann's Cathedral, Leeds, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Gordon, rector of St. Joseph's Seminary, was consecrated Coadjutor Catholic Bishop of Leeds, the appointment being considered necessary in consequence of the prolonged illness of Dr. Cornthwaite. Dr. O'Reilly, of Liverpool, was the officiating bishop. After the formal ceremony the new bishop was presented with an illuminated address from the clergy of the diocese, offering him a glad welcome as future bishop.

A CURIOUS WILL SUIT.

A curious will suit engaged the attention yesterday of Sir James Hannen and a common jury. It was a suit relating to the will of Mr. Dubbins, a retired licensed victualler. He was a widower, and became engaged to the daughter of Major Simpson. The banns were put up a few hours before his death. He made a will principally in her favour, and then he committed suicide by hanging himself. Ultimately the case was compromised between the litigants.

ANOTHER MISSING WEST HAM GIRL.

Among the applicants to his worship at West Ham police-court yesterday was a Mrs. Denman, a married woman, of 69, Clever-road, Custom-house, who referred to the disappearance of her daughter Elizabeth Ann Denman, aged fourteen years and four months, who, she said, should have returned home on Friday last, but who had not been seen or heard of, though every inquiry had been made. Until Friday last the girl had been in the service of a Miss Spencer, of the Carpenters-road Board school, as a domestic servant, and since she left there she has not been seen. She had previously been in four situations.

THE GAIETY RESTAURANT, Strand.
THE MUSICAL DINNER.
SPIERS & POND have made arrangements with the
CORINTHIAN CLUB BAND
to give a choice selection from their répertoire every evening in the Restaurant.
The MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will commence at six o'clock, concurrently with the Table d'Hote, which is served at different tables at 5s. and 3s. 6d. per head.
The high reputation of this band in fashionable circles renders this arrangement worthy the attention of musical amateurs. SPIERS and POND (LIMITED).

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
THE BEST AND PUREST
COCOA
AND CHEAPEST
IN THE END

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new
GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATH. BERRY'S PIANOS
With brass-plated actions, iron-plated backs. Warranted for 20 years.
Price 18 guineas.
THREE YEARS' SYSTEM
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Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 20 guineas.
Organs from 6s. per month.
Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 136, City-road, London, E.C.

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OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description. Illustrated List free.
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Branches:—45, CORNHILL, 122, REGENT-STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Prices, 15s., 20s., 25s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen.
MIALL and CLEMENTE, Sole Agents, 46, Wool Exchange, London, E.C.

RUPTURE (HERNIA).
All sufferers from this dangerous complaint should know that Mr. C. B. HARNESS'
WASHABLE TRUSSES
And other Hernia Appliances are made to suit every form of Rupture, and are positively guaranteed to give
IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
An experienced and skilful Surgeon attends daily, and examines patients, free of charge, at the
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(Corner of Rathbone Place.)

ARMY AND NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
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KEATING'S LOZENGES
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
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Sold in Tins, 13½d. each

INFLUENZA.
ONLY EFFICIENT PREVENTIVE against this prostrating epidemic.
SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES Prevent and cure BRONCHIAL CATARRH. Never has a medicine so soon become the most popular household remedy. The highest medical authorities recommend and prescribe Soden Mineral Pastilles as most efficacious for affections and diseases of the Throat, Chest, Lungs, and Consumption.
SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES Prevent and Cure THROAT IRRITATION.—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE writes:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat, and very useful in cases of Throat Consumption. They are especially beneficial in catarrhal diseases of the air passages."
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SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES. Prevent and cure SORE THROATS.
THE SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, a pure produce of nature, gained from the world-renowned medicinal springs of Bath Soden, are prepared under the strictest control of the Royal Sanitary Councillor and celebrated Physician, Dr. W. Stoeltzing. See each box has Dr. W. Stoeltzing's signature and our Trade Mark (Two Globes, Cross and Crescent). Price 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, of the SODEN MINERAL PRODUCE CO., Ld., 52, Bread-street, London, E.C.

THE NOSE MACHINE, applied to the nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped. Sent for stamps, 10s. 6d.—ALEX. ROSS, 21, LAMB'S CONDUIT-ST., LONDON.

A Wonderful Medicine.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try One Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For Females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*
Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The joys of home fade before disease; sickness and sorrow are constant companions; though in most cases their tenures are short when Holloway's remedies are used to dispossess them. These medicaments can be confidently recommended to invalids as the easiest and safest means of purifying all that is good and casting out all that is corrupt, externally and internally.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"I have been subject to Bronchitis and Asthma for years, but am happy to inform you that three bottles of your Lung Tonic and one of your Embrocation have completely brought me round again to former health."—FRANCIS QUINTON, 8, Ebenezer-place, Hull.
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

"THE WIENER ABENDPOST" (the official Government Organ of Austria), under date February 20th, says:—"We are authorized to declare that the authors of the scheme (The Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union, Limited), have had interviews with the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary, and have received the assurance of every support so long as the Company's operations are kept within the requirements of the Austrian law."
The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN THIS DAY (Tuesday), Feb. 25, and CLOSE on or before THURSDAY, Feb. 27, for Town and Country, and on Friday, Feb. 28, for Abroad.
Amalgamation of
The Ebenfurth Paper Mills, The Ebenfurth Wood Pulp Mills, The Eggendorf Paper Mills, — All near Vienna, with over 150 acres of Freehold Property and three valuable waterfalls, representing 650 horse-power.
L. Bergmann and Company, Vienna, Newspaper and General Printers.
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Frei and Stieber, Vienna, Coloured and Embossed Paper Manufacturers.
Victor Angerer, Vienna, Photographic Establishment.
J. Blechinger, Vienna, Helio and Zinco graphic Plate Manufacturers.
Edward Hölzel, Vienna, Geographical and Chart Publisher.
Gustav Feitzinger, Vienna, Account Book Manufacturer.
A. Hartleben, Vienna, Leipsic, Pesth, Publisher.
And the acquisition of the *Wiener Tagblatt*, Vienna, Morning and Evening Newspaper.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING UNION (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1888, whereby the liability of members is limited to the amount of their Shares.
SHARE CAPITAL, £500,000. Debenture Capital, £250,000. Consisting of 25,000 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each; 25,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each; and 2,500 Mortgage Debenture Bonds of £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
The Shares are payable, £1 per Share on Application, £4 on Allotment, £2 10s. on March 28th, and £2 10s. on March 31st.
The Debentures are payable, £10 per Bond on application, and balance on Allotment.
Both Shares and Debentures may be paid up in full on Allotment, and Dividends and Interest will calculated accordingly.
The interest on the Debentures will be paid quarterly, and the Directors have taken power to pay interim dividends on both classes of Shares half-yearly.
DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Sir HENRY A. ISAACS, Lord Mayor of the City of London, Chairman.
Horatio Bottomley, Esq. (Hansard Publishing Union, Limited), Vice-Chairman.
J. T. Agg-Gardner, Esq., M.P., Evesham House, Cheltenham.
Coleridge J. Kennard, Esq. (Director Consolidated Bank, Limited).
Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.P. (late Press Commissioner of India).
C. Kegan Paul, Esq. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Company, Limited).
The Right Hon. Lord Teynham, Sidcup, Kent.
AUSTRIAN COMMITTEE.
Prince SERGIUS RADZIWILL (Chairman).
Heinrich Baron Pereira-Arnstein, Director of the Austrian State Railway Company.
Nicholaus Ritter von Scanavi, Banker, Vienna.
BANKERS.
The Consolidated Bank (Limited), 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; and Manchester.
J. N. Scanavi, Vienna.
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Messrs. William Webb and Co., 6, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Dr. Ludwig Kunwald, Vienna.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard, and Co., Chartered Accountants, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., and Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BROKERS.
Messrs. Haggard, Hale, and Pixley, Stock Exchange, and 25, Austin-friars, London, E.C.
William H. Hart, Esq., Stock Exchange, and 24, Austin-friars, London, E.C.
Liverpool.—Messrs. R. Thompson and Co., Stock Exchange, and 2, York-buildings.
Manchester.—Messrs. Pixton and Coppock, Stock Exchange, and 12, Half Moon-street.
Leeds.—Messrs. John Redmayne and Co., Stock Exchange, and 79, Albion-street.
Edinburgh.—Messrs. J. W. Walker and Watson, Stock Exchange, and 14, South St. Andrew-street.
Glasgow.—Messrs. T. C. Cunningham and Brown, Stock Exchange, and 135, Buchanan-street.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.—J. Straker Wilson, Esq., 23, Grey-street.
Huddersfield.—Messrs. Mellor and Winpenny, 1, Block, Hall-street.
Halifax.—C. Ramos Appleyard, Esq., 17, George-street.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—St. John Winne, Esq.
REGISTERED OFFICES.—12 and 14, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Prospectuses can be obtained of the Brokers, Bankers, and of the Secretary at the Offices of the Company.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of effecting a combination of the great Printing, Lithographic, Publishing, and kindred businesses of Vienna; of concentrating, as far as practicable, under the existing management, the resources of the various establishments, and thereby further developing the already enormous business at present carried on between England and Austria in the Printing and Publishing industries. The scheme has been warmly approved by Count Taaffe, the Prime Minister of Austria, the Marquis of Bacquehem, the Minister of Trade, and other members of the Government, who have promised the Company all the assistance in their power.

The firms comprised in the amalgamation represent practically every department of the Trade, the object having been to obtain the co-operation of the leading house in each branch, so that in future there might be one main organization open to English Printers and Publishers on the one hand, and to Austrian and Hungarian on the other, for the purposes of International trade. To facilitate the working of this system it is proposed to establish a direct Agency in London (connected by special wire with Vienna) through which the business of the Company can be transacted. Negotiations with this view are now in progress with the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited).

Except in the case of the Paper Mills, the accounts of all the firms have been submitted to the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard, and Co.; and one of the members of that firm has personally visited the establishments in Vienna, where the businesses are carried on. As regards the Paper Mills, the books have not been available, in consequence of certain proceedings pending between the heirs of the late proprietors as to the division of the estate; but a substantial profit, representing a large return upon the purchase price, has been secured to the Company by a satisfactory guarantee, covering a period of three years. With reference to their investigation, Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard, and Co. have furnished the following report:—
28 and 29, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C., 20th January, 1890.
To the Directors of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited).
Gentlemen,—In accordance with instructions, we attended in Vienna, and examined the Books and Accounts of the following businesses proposed to be acquired by your Company, viz.:—Messrs. L. Bergmann and Co., Newspaper and General Printers; Mr. A. Hartleben, Publisher, of Vienna, Pesth, and Leipsic; Messrs. Frei and Stieber, Coloured and Embossed Paper Manufacturers; Messrs. Theyer and Hardtmuth, Manufacturing Stationers; Mr. Hermann Scheibe, Bookbinding Establishment; Messrs. J. Eberle and Co., Music Printers and Lithographers; Mr. Edward Hölzel, Geographical and Chart Publisher; Mr. Victor Angerer, Photographic Establishment; Mr. J. Blechinger, Helio and Zincographic Plate Manufacturer; Mr. Gustav Feitzinger, Account Book Manufacturer; The *Wiener Tagblatt*, Morning and Evening Newspaper; and we visited most of the Factories and Premises in which the various businesses are now being carried on.
Our investigations have been directed towards ascertaining the Profits of the various firms for a complete twelve months' trading, and though it has not been possible to obtain accounts covering precisely the same periods, we have, as far as possible, reduced the profits to the basis of a complete twelve months' trading, and as the result of our investigations we are satisfied that the profits which have been made on the above basis have been sufficient to pay the annual interest at 6 per cent. on £250,000 Debentures and dividend at 8 per cent. on £250,000 Preference Shares, and to leave a large surplus, available for the Ordinary Shares, after providing for management, and without reckoning any savings from amalgamation, and without taking into account the profit from the Paper Mills, as explained in the Prospectus.
We are, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
MONKHOUSE, GODDARD, and CO., Chartered Accountants.
Full prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of their Bankers, Brokers, or Solicitors.
21st February, 1890.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE BANK (LIMITED).
Capital, 400,000 Shares of £5 each £2,000,000
Issued 200,000 Shares:—
Paid up £500,000
Uncalled 500,000 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 370,000
LONDON OFFICE.—117, Bishopsgate-street Within.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, Royal Bank of Scotland. Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co.
All banking business in connection with the Australian colonies transacted.
Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.
EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

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INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.
HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)
LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.
FIRE.—Quinquennially or Septennially.
Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,265.
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ASSURANCE FUND FOUR MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurance at Least Cost.
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
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80,000 Annual Policyholders.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £285,000.
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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).
Fire Premiums £615,000 | Life Premiums £203,000
Interest £149,000
Accumulated Funds £3,581,000

NEW DEPARTURE IN PROTECTION FROM FIRE.
THE "MONARCH" FIRE BRIGADE PILLAR.
The cheapest and most efficient means of protection from fire yet introduced.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO
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Established 1868.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
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Reserve Fund £88,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
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